

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

1416.—Vol. XXXII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) (STAMPED.....SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED.....FIVEPENCE.)

JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL. (Established 18 years.)
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
20 So. Condurrow, 13s 6d.
5 St. John d. Rey, £25 1/2.
10 Stray Park, £36 1/2.
1 South Caradon, £41 1/2.
20 Santa Barbara, 2s 9d.
20 Scitridge, 8s 3d.
3 South Basset, £10 1/2.
3 Silver Lake.
50 Sigford Consols.
20 St. Day United, 9s 9d.
50 St. Just Utd., £2 1s 3d.
20 South Buller and West Penwith.
2 Trelawny, £17 17s 6d.
10 Tincroft, £12 10s.
50 Tamar.
100 Utd. Mexican, £5 16s.
100 Worthing, 11s 3d.
1 Wheal Seton, £16 1/2.
12 Wheal Heale.
1 W. Caradon, £33.
20 Wheal Unity.
50 Wheal Polmad.
100 West Par Consols (offer wanted).
1 West Sharp Tor, £50.
100 West Beam.
100 Wheal Grylls, 27s.
10 West Fowey (an offer wanted).
10 Wheal Crebor, 6s.
50 West Devon.
5 W. Union, £5 5s.
5 West Basset, £13 8 9.
1 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Sicily, 11s 9d.
20 West Polmad.
10 West Condurrow.
4 West Bryn Gwlog.

PETER WATSON has RETURNED TO TOWN this (Friday) from VISITING SEVERAL MINES IN CORNWALL. Full particulars as to purchase and sale of shares, &c., on application, either personally or by letter.
Bankers: Union Bank of London.
Seventeen years' experience.
"Mining Circular" published every Friday evening, price 6d. each copy.
RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, AND MINING OFFICES,
75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

WANTED, FOR CASH PAYMENT:—
100 Wheal Ludcott, £13 1/2.
100 East Grylls, £3.
20 Wheal Union, £5.
60 North Downs, £3.
60 Wheal Grylls, £28.
30 Wheal Tremayne.
5 Stray Park, £35.
60 Grenville, £5.
PETER WATSON, 75, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
10 Goumanne, £2 2s 6d.
20 Hings Down, £2 12s 6d.
5 Herodfoot, £43 1/2.
100 Hawkmoor, 10s 9d.
10 Kelly Bray.
10 Kitty (Lelant).
50 Lady Bertha, 9s 3d.
100 East Basset, £25.
4 Long Lake, £10 1/2.
5 Marley Valley, £10 5s.
ex div.
5 Mary Ann, £11 1/2.
20 Margery.
50 North Robert, 18s 6d.
50 North Miners, 10s 3d.
5 New Seton, £11 1/2.
15 North Basset, £25.
50 North Great Work, 21s.
25 New Treleigh, 27s.
20 North Frances.
25 No. Trekerby, 78s 9d.
20 North Trelawny.
20 North Downs, £3 9s 9d.
2 North Roekar, £27 1/2.
20 North Croft, £3 9s 9d.
10 Old Toigus Utd.
5 Par Consols, £25.
25 Pendon Cons., £27 1/2 6d.
2 Providence, £41.
50 Prosper United, £3.
20 Rosewarne Utd., £2 1/2.
100 Redmoor, 6s 9d.
20 Rose Cons., £3 17s 6d.
1 South Caradon.
60 Sparnac Consols, £23 1/2.
2 South Tolgus, £20 1/2.
5 St. Ives Consols, £3.
5 St. John d. Rey, £55.
5 Stray Park, £37 1/2.
40 South Darren, 10s 6d.
10 South Bryn Gwlog.
60 Scitridge, 8s 3d.
1 So. Wh. Frances, £29 1/2.
20 So. Condurrow, 13s.
20 Hings Down, £2 12s 6d.
20 St. Just United, 39s 6d.
5 St. Ives Wheal Allen.
50 St. Day United, 11s 3d.
10 Spence Moor, £20.
5 Trelawny, £17 1/2.
50 Tamar Consols, 17s 9d.
25 Trewhatha.
25 Towadden, £3 6s 3d.
10 United Mexican.
100 Vale of Towry, 4s 9d.
5 Vigna and Clague, £24.
5 West Stray Park.
50 Wheal Unity, 15s 9d.
5 West Basset, £13 8 9.
180 Towadden, 11s 3d.
1 West Seton.
2 West Tolgus, £50 1/2.
2 W. Caradon, £33 1/2, x d.
5 Wheal Grylls, £28 1/2.
5 West Bryn Gwlog (an offer wanted).
2 Wheal Seton, £16 1/2.
30 Wh. Grenville, £5 8s 9d.
30 Wheal Arthur, 7s 3d.
10 Wheal Uty, £7.
2 Wheal Margaret, £41 1/2.
10 Wheal Heale.
5 Wendon Cons., £13 1/2.
10 West Fowey.
1 Wheal Buller.
25 Wheal Edward, 24s 9d.
1 West Frances, £13 1/2.
2 Wheal Reeth, £16.
10 Wheal Union, £5 3s 9d.
50 Wheal Crebor, 6s 9d.
10 Yarnor (offer wanted).

JOHN AFFORD a WIDER RANGE for PROFIT than any other PUBLIC SECURITIES. The best are free from debt, have large resources, and are yielding a monthly income of 15 to 25 per cent. per annum. This security of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent., but this is more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable basis. There are numerous concerns, called mines, forced upon the public that are worthless. The undersigned affords every information to capitalists, and purchases and sales upon the best possible terms; and capitalists will do well to consult him before purchasing mines rubbish. Calling stock difficult of sale and exchange effected at a moderate charge.
Bankers: Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.
Mr. W. LELAND, Stock and Sharedealer, 11, Royal Exchange, E.C.

JOHN METHERELL, MINE SHARE DEALER,
2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
From his long practical experience in mining, can give good advice and transact business in every description of shares, at a moderate charge, on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders from Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

R. H. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
2, BIRCHIN LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Transacts business in every description of shares, at a moderate charge, on commission, but not being a dealer buys and sells only on orders from Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
10 East Caradon, £51.
20 Towadden, £23 1/2.
9 Seton, £16 1/2.
50 North Croft.
5 Great Fortune, £27 1/2.
20 North Downs, £23 1/2.
50 North Basset, £25.
50 North Great Work, 21s.
25 New Treleigh, 27s.
20 North Frances.
25 No. Trekerby, 78s 9d.
20 North Trelawny.
20 North Downs, £3 9s 9d.
2 North Roekar, £27 1/2.
20 North Croft, £3 9s 9d.
10 Old Toigus Utd.
5 Par Consols, £25.
25 Pendon Cons., £27 1/2 6d.
2 Providence, £41.
50 Prosper United, £3.
20 Rosewarne Utd., £2 1/2.
100 Redmoor, 6s 9d.
20 Rose Cons., £3 17s 6d.
1 South Caradon.
60 Sparnac Consols, £23 1/2.
2 South Tolgus, £20 1/2.
5 St. Ives Consols, £3.
5 St. John d. Rey, £55.
5 Stray Park, £37 1/2.
40 South Darren, 10s 6d.
10 South Bryn Gwlog.
60 Scitridge, 8s 3d.
1 So. Wh. Frances, £29 1/2.

GEORGE BUDGE, SHAREBROKER, No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES, free of commission:—
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20 North Frances.
25 No. Trekerby, 78s 9d.
20 North Trelawny.
20 North Downs, £3 9s 9d.
2 North Roekar, £27 1/2.
20 North Croft, £3 9s 9d.
10 Old Toigus Utd.
5 Par Consols, £25.
25 Pendon Cons., £27 1/2 6d.
2 Providence, £41.
50 Prosper United, £3.
20 Rosewarne Utd., £2 1/2.
100 Redmoor, 6s 9d.
20 Rose Cons., £3 17s 6d.
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2 South Tolgus, £20 1/2.
5 St. Ives Consols, £3.
5 St. John d. Rey, £55.
5 Stray Park, £37 1/2.
40 South Darren, 10s 6d.
10 South Bryn Gwlog.
60 Scitridge, 8s 3d.
1 So. Wh. Frances, £29 1/2.

GEORGE MOORE, 1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET.
In any business that GEORGE MOORE is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSFER.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
20 So. Condurrow, 13s 6d.
5 St. John d. Rey, £25 1/2.
10 Stray Park, £36 1/2.
1 South Caradon, £41 1/2.
20 Santa Barbara, 2s 9d.
20 Scitridge, 8s 3d.
3 South Basset, £10 1/2.
3 Silver Lake.
50 Sigford Consols.
20 St. Day United, 9s 9d.
50 St. Just Utd., £2 1s 3d.
20 South Buller and West Penwith.
2 Trelawny, £17 17s 6d.
10 Tincroft, £12 10s.
50 Tamar.
100 Utd. Mexican, £5 16s.
100 Worthing, 11s 3d.
1 Wheal Seton, £16 1/2.
12 Wheal Heale.
1 W. Caradon, £33.
20 Wheal Unity.
50 Wheal Polmad.
100 West Par Consols (offer wanted).
1 West Sharp Tor, £50.
100 West Beam.
100 Wheal Grylls, 27s.
10 West Fowey (an offer wanted).
10 Wheal Crebor, 6s.
50 West Devon.
5 W. Union, £5 5s.
5 West Basset, £13 8 9.
1 Wheal Arthur.
20 Wheal Sicily, 11s 9d.
20 West Polmad.
10 West Condurrow.
4 West Bryn Gwlog.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., MINING ENGINEERS, INSPECTORS OF MINES, COMMISSION, AND GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE PURCHASE OR SALE OF MINES, SHARES, RAILWAY, AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF STOCK.
Commission on share transactions 1 1/2 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

MR. EDWARD COOKE, SHAREBROKER,
5, HERCULES PASSAGE, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C. Advice given on application on the merits of the various mines currently dealt in.
A report of Wheal Ludcott, by Mr. Francis Fryer, to be had on receipt of 5s. in postage stamps.
Mr. E. COOKE begs to advise the public that his weekly remarks will be resumed in the Journal of Saturday next. Absence from business in Cardiff has been the cause of their non-insertion during the past week.
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

MR. E. COOKE has REMOVED to 75, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., where all letters for him are to be addressed.

MR. GEORGE BATTERS, of No. 5, COWPER'S COURT, BIRCHIN LANE, DEALER IN BRITISH MINING SHARES AND OTHER SECURITIES, from long experience and intimate acquaintance with all mining stocks, can advise as to investment of capital at closest market prices.
South Caradon, East Caradon, Cook's Kitchen, Providence, Marke Valley, East Carn Brea, Union, North Croft, North Roekar, &c., are sound investments and good to buy.

MR. BATTERS PUBLISHES a DAILY STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING CIRCULAR containing particulars of all movements in Bullion, Foreign Exchanges, Consols, Foreign Stocks, Railways, &c., and can be had by his clients free, on application.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, London, E.C.

MR. BATTERS strongly recommends the immediate purchase of East Carn Brea shares, and also Union, North Croft, North Roekar, East Caradon, South Caradon, and Marke Valley. The above enumeration of mines are not in favour with many, from the fact that only a moderate commission can be had on transactions, while on ephemeral and fancy rubbish the commission, or profit, is only limited by the caprice of the dealer; there are some whose lot it is never to have a good mine, and who are, consequently, envious of others, and never fail to give an unfair stab when opportunity offers.
I confidently give it as my opinion that within 12 months East Carn Brea, North Croft, and Union shares will advance to double present quotations. Not an hour should be lost in purchasing.—5, Cowper's-court, Birch-in-lane, London.

JOHN RISLEY, 32, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C. SHARES IN MINES BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission, at 1 1/2 per cent., for immediate cash. Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

EDMUND OLDREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER,
20, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOSEPH GREGORY, MINING BROKER, STOCK, AND SHAREDEALER,
2, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

MR. E. BEAZLEY, MINING AND GENERAL BROKER,
1, BANK CHAMBERS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

WILLIAM ALLISON, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 29, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
W. ALLISON has received instructions to SELL the following shares:—
5 East Caradon, £49.
10 East Carn Brea, £12 1/2.
10 East Devon Cons., £2 1/2.
3 Herodfoot, £43, x d.
20 North Downs, £23 1/2.
10 North Croft, £3.
20 North Trekerby, £4.
20 Rosewall Hill and Tancourt Utd., £1.
20 Wheal Ludcott, £13 1/2.

MR. T. ROSEWARNE, 81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE:—
Bronfield, £47 1/2.
Ciljah & Wentworth, £8.
Cook's Kitchen, £28.
Devon & Cornwall, £10.
East Caradon, £49.
East Carn Brea, £12 1/2.
East Rosewarne, £23 1/2.
And is a BUYER of any part of:—
100 Wheal Kitty, £3 12s 6d.
Emily Henrietta, £12 1/2.
New Seton, £110.
500 East Seton, 7s 6d.
North Robert, 13s.
Cash given on receipt of transfer for any of the above shares.
T. ROSEWARNE should be consulted immediately respecting East Carn Lake, North Croft, East Carn Brea, East Caradon, West Tolgus, and Wheal Seton, having had these mines inspected by competent agents.
Bankers: Bank of London.

GEORGE RICE, SHAREBROKER, 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON.
SPECIAL BUSINESS, at close prices, as BUYER or SELLER in East Caradon, East Carn Brea, North Trekerby, East Grenville, East Russell, Wheal Grenville, Tincroft, North Croft, and Wheal Ludcott.
NORTH CROFT and EAST CARADON.—A large sum may be made by operating in these shares in the right direction. Holders and investors apply at once to GEORGE RICE, and take your profits.
Bankers: Bank of London.

MESSRS. T. P. THOMAS AND SON, MINING AGENTS, GENERAL SHAREDEALERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. THOMAS and SON have for disposal a number of shares in the North Great Work Tin Mining Company (Limited), £2 1/2s. paid, for which they will be glad to treat. The mine shows promise of very early profits, dividends at present being in abeyance.

MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER, 16, HACKINS HEY, LIVERPOOL.

WHEAL REETH.—WANTED, ONE TO FIVE SHARES in this mine, at £17 1/2, or state lowest price. Also, the following, viz.:—
Wheal Seton. South Frances.
West Caradon. Trelawny.
North Grambler. East Trevelick.

WANTED, SHARES IN THE FOLLOWING.
Cash given:—
Bodallack. Powey Consols.
Bryn Gwlog. East Basset.
Clifford. Margaret.
Calvadnock. Providence.
Cook's Kitchen. St. Ives Consols.
Tincroft. Tincroft.
Sales effected in shares. Holders of temporary unmarketable stock assisted in the disposal, and advice given as to the desirability of selling or purchasing any market stock, by applying to J. B. HARRIS, 78, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
Bankers: London and Westminster.

MR. FRAS. G. LANE, MINING SHAREDEALER, 44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Is a BUYER of shares in the following mines, sellers please state lowest price:—
East Caradon. New East Birch Tor. North Roekar.
Wheal Seton. Marke Valley. South Caradon.
Bankers: London and County Bank.

WILLIAM SEWARD, MINING BROKER, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 26, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Commission, 1 1/4 per cent. on £100 and above, and 2 1/2 per cent. on less sums.

RICHARD CLIFT, MINE SHAREDEALER,
late of Redruth, now 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, where all letters are to be addressed.

MR. G. D. SANDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
FOR SALE:—20 Towadden, £33 1/2; 5 North Croft, £3 9s 9d.; 50 East Grenville, 27s.; 50 North Miners, 10s 3d.; and 10 Tincroft.
OFFER WANTED for 10 West Penwith and 20 Carnwasa.

MR. E. GOMPERS, MINING OFFICES, 3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS IN BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCKS AND SHARES.
Terms, 1 1/4 per cent.—Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

MINING SHARES FOR SALE, AT NETT PRICES:—
10 Uty, £7.
20 North Downs, £23 1/2.
30 St. Day, 10s 6d.
40 North Laxy, 10s.
10 E. Caradon, £49, x. div.
50 West Trevelan, £13 1/2.
50 Uty, 16s 6d.
WANTED:—Bryn Gwlog, £28; Long Lake, £16; and East Russell, £35, not particular as to number.
WILLIAM MICHELL having had North Croft inspected by an experienced agent of that district, parties would do well to ascertain the true state of the mine before embarking their capital.
Oct. 10, 1862. Apply to Wm. MICHELL, 2, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

MESSRS. R. VEALE AND CO., MINING AGENTS, 15, WILDERNESS ROW, GOSWELL STREET, LONDON, E.C. are in a position to RECOMMEND SHARES IN MINES which are daily advancing to a dividend position. Messrs. R. VEALE and Co. can with confidence recommend Crown Consols, Great Sperris, and St. Just United; these mines will bear the strictest investigation of the mining public.

MESSRS. R. EMERSON AND CO., 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. are in a position to RECOMMEND the PURCHASE of SHARES IN MINES which are now ADVANCING to a DIVIDEND STATE, also in PROGRESSIVE MINES, where there is every probability of their greatly advancing in price.
The gold mines in North Wales are at the present time worthy the attention of capitalists. Messrs. EMERSON and Co. having had the district lately inspected by a competent authority, they will be happy to give advice to purchasers.
Shares bought and sold on commission.

MESSRS. R. HORLEY AND CO., SWORN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKERS, 45, CORNHILL, E.C. (late of 2, Royal Exchange-buildings), TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING BUSINESS, on commission only, and are in a position to obtain reliable information respecting all dividend and progressive mines.
N.B.—Messrs. HORLEY and Co. publish a Weekly Mining List, with the closing prices every Wednesday, and will be most happy to forward the same (gratis) on application.

MR. H. WADDINGTON, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 24, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
MINING SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD at the usual commission. RAILWAY BANK, AND OTHER SHARES at Stock Exchange rates.
H. WADDINGTON recommends parties who have sold their North Crofts not to be induced by the unscrupulous assertions of those who would like to sell their shares at five times their speculative value, to buy again. The value put upon the shares by independent agents, who have recently inspected the mine, might alarm those who have bought them within the last month; to such H. Waddington would say, send a trusty agent to inspect the mine at once, ere the collapse comes.

INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, Nos. 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. publishes, every Wednesday, a GUIDE to BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING, and OTHER INVESTMENTS, which should be consulted by all capitalists. Post free on receipt of six stamps.

MR. W. HANNAM: OFFICES, CARLTON BUILDINGS, COOPER STREET, MANCHESTER.
MINING, SLATE QUARRYING, INSURANCE, AND GENERAL STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.

A monthly Investment Circular on application.
Sharedealing in this office is limited to special mines, and companies whose pretensions have been personally investigated, and to the dividend-paying mines ordinarily dealt with on the London market, and for the latter purpose arrangements have been made for the earliest information from the great mining districts. There can be little doubt that in dealing with well established, dividend-paying mines, investors, without any greater risk than accrues from purchase of railway or house property, receive a much larger regular profit than from any other species of investment, free from all trouble, and paid in the most convenient form for those who have limited incomes, viz., every two or three months; while those who enter into new undertakings, such as progressive mines, have the knowledge that nothing which is not *bona fide*, and has stood the test of thorough examination, is submitted to them. It cannot, of course, be expected that where the profits are so enormous that these latter investments should be entirely free from risk. All that can be done is to ascertain the respectability of the management, and the value of the prospects. This done, no speculations are likely to be so valuable as those in mining operations; it being no uncommon occurrence for shares to rise in value 200 and 300 per cent. in a few months.

A PRIVATE PROSPECTUS of a COMPANY, which, contrary to usual mining characteristics, combines perfectly with a certain good business dividend from what is above ground, with the chance, and not a remote one, of a prize (not often found) beneath it.—Can be had on application to Mr. W. HANNAM, of Manchester, as above.

MR. T. H. ANDREW, MINE BROKER, LELANT, HAYLE, CORNWALL.
Business at all times in Providence, East Providence, Margaret, Kitty (Lelant) Tincroft, St. Ives, Trelawny, Rosewarne Consols, Rosewall Hill, &c.
October 10, 1862.

MR. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING FOR THE QUARTER ENDING 30th MARCH, 1861, is NOW READY.
Price One Shilling. At 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.



Original Correspondence.

VALUABLE NEW MINERAL DISTRICT IN SOUTH AMERICA.

SIR,—By this mail I take the liberty of sending you a pamphlet containing prospectus, bye-laws, reports, &c., of a company recently established in this city for the purpose of reducing the silver ores and extracting the precious metal in the newly-discovered silver mining district of Tontal, which, although in rather a retired part of the globe, may, nevertheless, prove of some interest to your readers and to capitalists, and perhaps induce further enquiries to be made concerning the affair as a speculation.

During the past year various indefinite and unreliable reports reached us in Chili of the then recent discoveries of silver ores in great abundance in this province, but owing to the want of scientific or practical knowledge on the part of the discoverers and in the country generally, no intelligible account could be obtained as to their quality or ley, until in April last I was induced by the Argentine Government to come over and thoroughly investigate the matter. As yet I have only examined the district above alluded to (Tontal), and from my report, published in the pamphlet, you may judge of what importance the discovery is likely to prove. I am, however, thoroughly satisfied and convinced of the existence of enormous metallic deposits, rich in silver, gold, lead, and zinc; and as the district is, comparatively speaking, almost virgin, I have no doubt but that with the few indications I have given to the miners many more important veins will be discovered in the approaching spring. The argentiferous ores consist principally of chlorides, but on the surface in almost every mine may be found galenas (Pb.S.) very rich in silver, some containing as much as 2700 mares to the cajon of 64 quintals, or about 6533 ozs. to the ton. The veins are, generally speaking, wide, and the matrix very soft, consisting principally of ferruginous clay, highly charged with chlorides of silver. Very little blasting powder is requisite, and with one of our Cornish miners an enormous quantity of ores might be extracted daily. In the neighbourhood every facility presents itself for their reduction and the extraction of the silver. We have an almost inexhaustible supply of firewood and water-power for machinery, in the midst of a most fertile country, and perhaps one of the most healthy climates in the world. (Lat. 31 south, long. 69 west.)

Within a radius of 50 leagues we have more than a dozen mineral districts to select from; and I would beg most earnestly to call the attention of British capitalists and miners to this region as one certain of producing most favourable results, and of returning a large profit on any capital invested in mining speculations. The country, so long disturbed by civil war, and the consequences of past tyrannical Governments, now enjoys perfect peace and tranquillity, and under the present able and enlightened administration of General Mitre, as President of the Republic, and Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, as Governor of this province, every hope may be entertained of its continuance, and consequently, security for property of foreign subjects.

Her Majesty's representative at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Edward Thornton (at present on a visit to England), is perfectly acquainted with the present state of affairs here, and I have no doubt but that if called upon he would corroborate my statements in this respect. I hope to have the pleasure of visiting England in the month of November next, with the object of purchasing amalgamating machinery, and the necessary materials for the erection of a large establishment at Tontal, for the reduction of the ores, &c., when I intend projecting the formation of a company, with a capital of 100,000*l.*, to work the mines and reduce the ores of La Huerta, another most important silver mining district in this province. The best proof of the speculation being a good one is the fact of a company having been formed and realised with a capital of \$110,000, in this small and impoverished town, where, however, they are convinced of the reality, for in the presence of many I extracted the silver from more than thirty samples taken by me from the ores of the various mines, the average ley of which was 168 ozs. to the ton. For further particulars, I beg to refer you to the pamphlet, where you will find my report in English and Spanish.

San Juan (Republica Argentina), July 31. F. J. RICKARD,
Inspector-General of Mines, Argentine Republic, South America.

SAFETY FOR MINES AND COAL PIT SHAFTS.

SIR,—As if to illustrate the necessity of providing proper shafts and proper imperishable materials for them, as remarked in my two preceding letters in the Journal, two distressing accidents have occurred, one near Durham, at the Framwellgate Moor Colliery, from the shaft lining catching fire, and the other heartrending and harrowing loss of life from collapse of the shaft at the Llanfynydd Colliery, near Mold, Flintshire. Can any feeling man read the details of the latter, and not seek a remedy or preventive for the future? The falling of a few bricks, broken or rotten, in one of the rings was the evident cause of the accident, and no doubt there will yet be more defective bricks that are not to be relied on for such heavy strains by collapse; but I see a shaft has recently been built up at Clay Cross Colliery Works 130 yards deep and 10 ft. clear diameter of shaft, in brickwork 9-in. rims, containing 1560 rings of brickwork, each ring (of header bricks) being made with 85 bricks in the course, consequently about 32,600 bricks used, on each of which a risk of slipping or crushing is incurred. A shaft which will not slip or collapse, of imperishable material, is what is required to prevent future evils and accidents.

Milford, S.W., Oct. 6. W. AUSTIN, C.E.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED.

SIR,—I shall feel glad if you would insert the following. You will see the result would have been that four lives would have been lost had it not been for my safety apparatus. I send you a copy of the letter I received the other day from the manager of the colliery where it occurred.

International Exhibition, Oct. 9. J. T. CALOW.

West Staveley Colliery, near Chesterfield, Oct. 2.
SIR,—We have this week had two cases of over-winding—one with a loaded tub, the other with four men in the cage, and I am exceedingly glad to inform you that in both instances your valuable invention prevented loss of life and property, otherwise I am satisfied that both would have suffered. The delay in both instances did not exceed three-quarters of an hour, when all was perfected again, and the pit going on as if nothing had occurred. The instantaneous action of the apparatus each time the cage was unhooked from the rope prevented the slightest damage being done, and I am thoroughly convinced that nothing whatever can exceed the simplicity and efficiency of your invention; and surely its great value to collieries and their workmen only requires to be known to its becoming generally used throughout the country. Is it really what it is stated to be—a safety-cage apparatus; in fact, it cannot be too highly praised.

R. W. MOODY.

COLLIERY AND MINE SURVEYS.

SIR,—Mr. J. Naysmith, jun., in last week's Journal, draws attention to the subject of magnetic variation, and suggests a plan whereby errors can be obviated. I think he will find that his suggestion is not new, as I have practised it for the last 30 years, and I beg to refer him to my letter in the Journal of March 3, 1860, page 138.

S. T. W. M.

COLLIERY AND MINE SURVEYS.

SIR,—Referring to the letter of Mr. Naysmith, in last week's Journal, on the use of the compass or dial for surveying, I agree with him that, after a surface plan is made, and the underground workings put on in connection with it, it is of the greatest importance to have two fixed points on the surface, by which the variation of one needle from time to time may be noted, or the variation of two different needles at the same time observed. It will be found most convenient to fix these two points due north and south, and in doing so the instrument should be placed far away from any source of attraction; it is not necessary to have fixed points underground as well, as the variation will be the same underground as aboveground, if no local attraction exists.

In order to conduct underground surveys with the magnetic needle, it is requisite to remove away from the instrument all causes of attraction, and experience will point out how these may be avoided. In engine-planes it is found impossible to obtain correct magnetic bearings, from the attraction caused by the rails, wire-ropes, sheaves, &c., particularly if the plane dips much; it is better under such circumstances to survey with an angular instrument, as the theodolite, and take the bearing by the needle of one or more of the lines, at points where attraction does not influence the needle. If a survey is required to be made by the needle between two given points, and there is a choice of two routes between them, one by an engine plane and the other by the waste workings, or some more circuitous route, choose the latter, as though the sets may be short and the road rough, there will probably be no attraction to operate against the correctness of the survey, and it can be done a second time over to verify the first survey.

The variation of the magnetic needle differs in different places, and at

different times, its change as to time is steady and progressive. It is stated in Mr. Chambers's "Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism," that in the year 1660 there was no magnetic variation in London, the needle pointing exactly north and south; in the year 1800 it had deviated to the west upwards of 24°, which is equal to nearly 1° variation in five years. From 1815 to the present time the variation has been decreasing, moving to the eastward. The diurnal variation arises from the action of the sun's rays, this variation may be said to be the effect of light and darkness, and does not, I think, operate in mines, as I have proved a needle pointing exactly in the same direction at different periods of the day. It is requisite to test the chain from time to time, that is best done by means of a staff, 6 ft. 7 1/2 in. long, each 10 links is carefully adjusted to this length: the whole may be further verified by a standard length of 66 ft. In reading off the lengths the chain should be kept in a horizontal position, and the surveyor is fortunate if he has a person to read off the chain correctly.

Oct. 7.

M. B. GARDNER.

THE "LONG WALL" v. "STALL AND PILLAR" SYSTEM.

SIR,—The controversy which has ensued since the appearance of Mr. George Shepherd's paper, of Aug. 30, has not much enlightened us as to the relative cost of working coal by long wall and the stall and pillar systems, supposing each system to be practicable in a particular district. No doubt there are many situations where the long wall system is unsafe and impracticable, from the broken nature of the roof, softness of the coal, and great rise of strata. Nevertheless, I am inclined to believe that long wall work might be adopted more generally, from what I saw of the system on an inspection of Cannock Chase Colliery, in Staffordshire, in 1857. The shallow coal was 100 yards in depth, and averaged about 6 1/2 ft. thick; the lower 5 ft. of this was good coal, and was got by long wall; the upper 18 in. was coarse, and was left for roof; the shale above forming a bad roof, about one-third of the top coal was afterwards obtained. The packing was made by building walls at certain distances from each other, which allowed the roof to settle down gradually, and was formed from the fallen shale. The gateways, about 80 yards apart, were made through this packing; two strong rows of props were used for supporting the roof at the face, which were shifted forward alternately as the packing was advanced; the rise of the seam was 3 in. per yard. The inflammable gas was produced principally from a thin seam of coal, about 6 ft. above the shallow coal, which, on the stone falling up to this seam, was given off and carried away by the current of air ventilating the face. From these observations I make the following deductions:—The lower 5 ft. of the coal seemed to be worked away entirely at one process. If the 18 in. of coarse coal were not left as roof, the seam could not be worked on this principle without great cost for timber. There seems considerable danger, unless safety-lamps were used at the working place, from emission of inflammable gas from the thin seam of coal and the goaf behind, where a stream of air cannot have access, or be directed to it, in order to its being gradually carried away. The stall and pillar system has this advantage, that in the first working, where one-third, one-fourth, or a less proportion of coal is obtained, the gas is gradually drained off by properly directed currents of air, by means of bracing and doors. The gateways being difficult to uphold through the packing in long wall, one or more permanent ways might be made, properly defended by pillars of coal on each side, and adapted for any other purpose required. I cannot give the cost of working by long wall in this instance; if lower in any case, as compared with the stall and pillar system, it would have great weight with coalowners in causing its adoption, though there is generally considerable prejudice in introducing a new system of working.—Oct. 7.

M. B. GARDNER.

THE "STALL AND PILLAR" v. "LONG WALL" SYSTEM.

SIR,—In my letter of last week I observe there is an error—the sum for agencies per week should be 4*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, and not 3*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, as stated. It may be thought by some who have read my letters that I am opposed to the working of the long wall system; such, however, is not the case, and my only reason for entering upon the present argument was the stigma cast upon Welsh colliery engineers by Mr. Shepherd, who evidently wished to make it appear that the cost per ton for working coal in Wales was almost twice as much as in the districts he then named; but, as I have clearly shown it to be the contrary, I think that part of the argument may be put aside. I observe another opponent in the field, who, I must say, has taken a most sensible view of the argument, and put some most reasonable questions on the practical working of the two systems. He says, "No comparison can be made between the two systems of working, unless the coal and overlying and underlying strata were exactly similar in each case." I, in a former letter, called Mr. Shepherd's attention to this same argument, when I wished him to visit a colliery, either in South Wales or the North of England, where the two systems are worked in the same colliery, and on the same seam of coal. Then, I say, a just comparison might be made, and not otherwise. I also said that the two systems were good in their respective places, which any person acquainted with mining in different localities must know.

I believe the long wall system, when worked under a good roof, is the cheapest; but in such fiery seams as there are in the Aberdare district, Mr. Shepherd, or anyone else, however experienced, would find it more difficult to properly ventilate this system than the pillar and stall. As the tramroads must traverse the goaf, and consequently a current of air must be made to pass through each of these roads or gateways, and not simply along the face of the coal, as it is done in the non-fiery districts, or explosions would be much more frequent with this system than with the pillar and stall. Another objection to working the coal on the long wall system is the diagonal cleavage of the coal, which cleavage frequently extends into the overlying strata, and, consequently, when the coal is taken away up to such cleavage the roof breaks short over the coal head, and thus spoils the working of the system. There are seams, too, in the Aberdare district (the nine-feet for instance) in which any man in his senses would know it to be utterly useless to attempt the long wall system. I see Mr. Shepherd has put another face, as he fancies, on this argument, but by this proves again that he is not so experienced as he would wish us to believe. He has evidently read a paper by Mr. Waring, of Neath, on the application of machinery to the working of coal. Mr. Waring says, "The stooping or lying position in which the collier is usually obliged to work is most unfavourable for the application of muscular force, and renders his labours unusually severe." &c. Now, were not Mr. Shepherd evidently a novice in coal mining, he would have known that the most of a long wall collier's work is done in the stooping or lying position. This evidently proves that Mr. Shepherd does not know what he is writing about, and I am afraid it is a bootless task to try and get anything better from him; I hope, therefore, that your correspondent, "V." will give us the information he promises from the county of Durham in next week's Journal, and I, with your leave, will give what has come under my observation in this county, and also the county of Durham, at a future time. And if Mr. Shepherd thinks proper he may again sound his horn in favour of the district he so highly favours with his support.

Aberystwith, Oct. 6.

J. NAYSMITH, JUN.

THE "STALL AND PILLAR" v. "LONG WALL" SYSTEM.

SIR,—If Mr. Naysmith can pay all the agencies, rents, stationery, discounts, taxes, and other contingencies a colliery is subject to, out of 1*d.* per ton, Mr. Naysmith must be a phenomenon indeed. Mr. Naysmith states I have only found fault with the 1*d.* per ton for "agencies;" he seems to have omitted "headings"—what do they cost per ton? also firemen, &c.; but, of course, all these expenses are nothing in the eyes of this astute junior. But let me make use of this 1*d.* per ton also, and see what I can do with it. I visited a colliery worked on the long wall system a week or two ago; the seam of coal, 5 ft. 6 in. in thickness, average roof 300 yards to the face of the coal from the shaft, the charter-master's contract price for the coal 2*s.* per ton, delivered either at railway or canal wharf, finding all his own tools—candles, pit timber, skips, horses, engine-men, and other materials for the work, the proprietor finding engine, pit-gear, and carriages. We have, then—charter price per ton, 2*s.*; rails, &c., 3*d.*; royalty, 8*d.*; agencies, taxes, &c., 1*d.*—3*s.* per ton. The 1*d.* per ton is Mr. Naysmith's estimate, not more; the selling price, 8*s.* 1*d.* per ton. Out of every 100 tons of coal raised 85 per cent. are best coals, the remainder seconds and slacks; for the latter the charter-master gets nothing. It is the value of the coal after it is wrought to which I invite attention, I care little about the cost of getting; the proprietor claims the slack as his property. On the surface scarcely 2 tons of slack is to be found at any of these pits. In the letters of my opponents there is a marked silence on the loss of coal, the proportions of lumps, seconds, and coal cut to dust; it is amusing to see how they evade this question. Well, Sir, we will come to the conclusion they can say nothing in favour of their system; while the heaps of coal-dust on every pit bank in Wales are standing monu-

ments of the wilful waste the seams of coal are subject to, from the fact I have before me. Mr. Naysmith must not suppose the Welsh colliery owners are so very contented with their present coal-wasting system, subject very shortly, even in his own neighbourhood, I must now close my account with Mr. Naysmith, and leave him to make the best he can of his 1*d.* per ton theory for agencies and the contingents a colliery is subject to. With reference to your other correspondent, "V." why not people give their names when discussing great commercial subjects? I have already promised to give a further paper on the long wall, embracing everything he has mentioned in his letter, as soon as I can afford time. In the meanwhile, I would advise "V." to visit the Shropshire collieries, where the long wall system is in operation; he would meet with a courteous reception, and be furnished with every possible information on the subject he may require.

26, Throgmorton-street, Oct. 6.

G. SHEPHERD, C. & M.E.

THE DOBRA COLLIERY COMPANY.

SIR,—Our Mr. M. Dunn has spoken out boldly, as might have been expected; we have now to learn what the directors have to say as to a lamentable position in which they are placed. The facts appear to be that the Dobra Colliery, a property, it may be, of value, is secured; to obtain a board of directors it was necessary to have it reported upon by a gentleman—none better than the excellent Government Inspector of Mines, who has been selected. Upon the faith of a report, now republished, a company is projected, under the high-sounding title of the "Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company," with, as directors, a number of gentlemen I now forbear to name, who, by their association, guarantee to the public, to whom they appeal for support, the authenticity of certain statements they now learn to be without the foundation then alleged. What I contend for is: that the directors, before soliciting the co-operation of their friends and the public, should have satisfied themselves of the correctness of the documents on the faith of which the stability of the concern depended. I know nothing against the gentlemen connected with the undertaking, but to guard others against placing themselves in such an enviable position, I call upon them, late as it may now be, to make enquiry into all the circumstances in which they are involved, and let the public know how far they are compromised. I put this case plainly before their good sense, as commercial men: supposing the affairs of the Anglo-Danubian Steam Navigation and Colliery Company were brought before the Lord Mayor, or some sagacious Alderman, what an *exposé* would be made. To save themselves from hereafter reflection, they should at once communicate with Mr. Dunn, in whom the profession and public have every confidence, and all others concerned, and publish the correspondence; this is the only course left open to them as honest men.

Wigan, Oct. 8.

A COLLIERY ENGINEER.

THE LLANTWIT VARDRE COAL COMPANY.

SIR,—Having read the prospectus of this new company, I should like to make a few observations thereon; and, in doing so, I may state that I know something of the neighbourhood, and consequently do not speak from hearsay. The prospectus states that there are 13 seams of coal. This is something extraordinary on the face of it, but it strikes me that would be far better if it were mentioned what seams are really worth working. So far as I know, there are only three seams of coal (supposing it to exist as stated) that it would pay to work; and, therefore, I think would have been more satisfactory if those who reported on the property had stated so straightforwardly. It has been stated, apparently on good authority, that the whole of the south crop of the Llantwit coal is worked, and if this is the case some explanation is certainly required. Another matter that has drawn particular attention is the 7000*l.* to be paid for done, machinery, &c. It is considered a mystery here as to what has been done to warrant the payment of such a large amount to the promoters. Then, as to the distance from Cardiff: is it not 14 miles, or not 10 miles? The company, of course, may succeed, but if the property is a good one there is no harm in investigation. If Mr. Dobson, or Mr. Clarke, of Aberdare, were called in to report on the property the public would, without doubt, have every confidence in the opinions of two experienced gentlemen.

INQUIRE.

ZOSTERA MARINA—SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.

SIR,—I have made a series of experiments relative to the practicability of converting the filamentous portion of the zosterina, so as to be applicable to textile manufacturing purposes. The average of six trials proves that 100 parts of the seaweed or wrack-grass lose 80 in desiccation. Out of this residual—20 parts—only four remain, which have no resemblance to native cotton, either in strength or structure. I submitted the like quantity of wheat straw to the identical treatment, and enclose samples of each. You will perceive that the straw is far superior in structure, though neither are adapted in the most remote degree as substitutes for cotton.

R. H. COLLYER, M.D., F.C.S., &c.

Beta House, 8, Alpha-road, N.W., Oct. 9.

CONDENSED AND COMPRESSED PEAT FUEL.

SIR,—Having carefully read and considered the three articles lately published in your Journal, on "Peat Fuel," I am the more convinced of the great practical advantages, if properly prepared, so as to drive out all water from the peat, and produce a dense mass of very superior fuel. The machines, presses, or processes which can accomplish this most effectively and economically will secure the highest patronage, and the time has now come for development of this beautiful application of a great waste and nuisance, by converting it into a general and national benefit. The pioneers in this great object have done good service, by devoting cash, time, and talent to this most important subject—the production of condensed or compressed peat or turf into a valuable fuel. A most interesting lecture and instructive discussion will be found in the "Society of Arts' Journal," May 4, 1860, on Peat. The only requirement is a company of business men, with energy and capital sufficient to practically prove, beyond doubt or cavil, the great advantages set forth. A moderate start, supposing determined spirit and energy to be used, will soon show there is an immense field for future operations; but it requires good and true men to make and prove the first commercial trials on which the future general success will depend.

The advantages may be enumerated as follows:—

- 1.—The providing employment for a large number of workmen and labourers, in excavating and compressing the turf and peat, and in draining the reclaimed land for crop ground, &c.
- 2.—The employment of spare capital (now seeking a market for investment), with a certain and positive remunerative profit on the outlay, in the manufacture and sale of the peat fuel alone.
- 3.—The changing useless bogs into farming and agricultural land, worth at least 50*l.* per acre, and the increased fertility obtained consequent to the change of marshes, fens, and bogs into drained lands for farms and other purposes.
- 4.—The economising the very large (and increasing) consumption of coal from the mines, by substituting peat for coal, in many instances to great advantage.
- 5.—The certainty of manufacturing much superior armour plates for ships, artillery, fort fronts, also bars, bolts, &c., beyond those now produced by charcoal fuel, and at a greatly reduced cost.
- 6.—The positive advantage of securing toughness and resisting powers by the manufacture of the iron armour plates, &c., with peat fuel, there being no sulphur in peat, and sulphur is a well-known cause of weakness and brittleness, which has been proved very recently (at Portsmouth Dockyard), as well as on many other occasions where coal, coke, &c., containing sulphur were used.
- 7.—The economy of stowing a larger tonnage of peat fuel in a smaller space than coal will allow, on ship board. Powerful steam-ships, of 7000 or 8000 tons burthen, could soon be constructed to carry fuel for the voyage out or home, and in many cases for both the voyages.
- 8.—The advantage of producing a much larger volume or bulk of steam, by a quicker evaporation of water, by peat, and with less weight by one-half than coal will obtain or produce.
- 9.—The quick production of steam (after lighting the furnace fires), steam being produced in full one-fourth or quarter the time with peat fuel to that occupied with coal or coke fuel. This advantage would be very great for steam fire-engines, express trains, locomotives, mail steamers, artillery steam trucks, or military coast railways, &c.
- 10.—The trial of peat for getting up steam in locomotives has been often proved, but this was air dried, not condensed peat. By recent proofs the peat fuel, properly prepared, has shown a great superiority for locomotive furnaces, with much less smoke and smut than other fuels produce.
- 11.—Where good coal dust or slack can be procured, as free from sulphur as possible, it might be incorporated and worked with advantage with peat, as a mixed fuel.
- 12.—When the peat fuel is used for the fusion of metals, in large quantities required for castings, &c., great and decided advantages will be gained in time of operation, over the use of other fuels used, such as coals, coke, &c.
- 13.—The trial of peat for getting up steam in locomotives has been often proved, but this was air dried, not condensed peat. By recent proofs the peat fuel, properly prepared, has shown a great superiority for locomotive furnaces, with much less smoke and smut than other fuels produce.
- 14.—Where good coal dust or slack can be procured, as free from sulphur as possible, it might be incorporated and worked with advantage with peat, as a mixed fuel.

I trust the opportunity of setting capital and labour to work on this really good project will not be lost by the apathy or indifference of the commercial public.—Milford, South Wales, Oct. 6.

W. AUSTIN, C.E.

ADVICE TO YOUNG SPECULATORS.

"Learn wisdom by the follies of others."

I am glad to find that I have at last some supporters in the Journal who think "A Young Speculator" for his ably-written "Mining Reminiscences." Before I proceed any further let me give them a word of advice. "If you are rich men, buy into new and speculative mines, for being rich, it will not much matter whether you are a speculator or not, whilst it is not in the least impossible that a good mine may be discovered, and which will, therefore, handsomely pay for the failures." As "A Young Speculator" says, "I occasionally speculate in such mines myself, and have a good hit; but whenever I buy into such stock, I make up my mind to lose nearly all, or to have a good pull out of the speculation; and whoever goes into such mines, unless he can afford to lose at least half the amount he ventures in, he is not a speculator, but a gambler." He should leave them entirely to the rich man. I know that many speculators will say they will do as they please, and that they will not be made in certain mines. Now, I can assure him and you that the general rule of people, when they first enter into a mining speculation, is to buy into a mine, unless they fortunately meet with some honest broker, who gives them the trouble of looking into the accounts, to ascertain what the mine is worth, and then they will buy into it. They have been told that the price of a share is 2s. to 3s., and they conclude that this is the amount which the mine is worth, and they buy into it. They are then disappointed, and find that the mine is worth 10s. to 15s., and they are forced to sell at a loss. This is the result of not having a good broker to look into the accounts for them. They are then told that the price of a share is 10s. to 15s., and they buy into it. They are then disappointed, and find that the mine is worth 2s. to 3s., and they are forced to sell at a loss. This is the result of not having a good broker to look into the accounts for them. They are then told that the price of a share is 2s. to 3s., and they buy into it. They are then disappointed, and find that the mine is worth 10s. to 15s., and they are forced to sell at a loss. This is the result of not having a good broker to look into the accounts for them.

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transactions in my whole life, though born and bred in an atmosphere that was decidedly undermined. I have carefully perused the letters of "A Cautious Man," and think I have dissected them sufficiently to show that it was nothing but a piece of which drew them. (If I err, I apologise to your correspondent.) Had they throughout been written clearly, temperately, and with one aim, no one would have said to "A Cautious Man," "Excelsior!" sooner than I. We have been favoured with a few little Scotch proverbs, and other very little sayings: it has been said by those whose vast attainments I reverence, whose talent I would admire—"When a man uses quotations or idioms, whether of his own or another tongue, you may often take it for granted that he is about all he knows." Will this gentleman kindly give us the literal meaning of the word "jumble"? Its origin, or anything at all about the poor thing? What is a jumble? He says my letter was for the greater part a jumble. Granted, for argument's sake. I, with every respect for his very general knowledge, would interpret it as a little, very little thing—"Little things affect little minds." I thank my indignant opponent for his courteous opening shot—a remark which spoke the man. I thank him for his "bah!" His pun in trying to make me out a mouse I admire. "A pun is the lowest kind of wit." If his "rod" and "pickle" be comparable to his literary lash, those for whom he has prepared them will, I think, have little to apprehend. His is a mind of a most extensive range, from the most plebeian of Cornish phrases, to extracts from the orator who used to address the Athenians. My unknown is surely doing his utmost to leave a name at which the (mining) world may grow pale,—and well it may.

I beg to take my leave for the time of "A Cautious Man," and his admirers and the public, and will again retire into that privacy from whence I came, and where I would rather remain, than come forth and send a lot of contradictory letters,—a dozen lines would nearly have sufficed for the whole,—and then be told to the end, despite my vehement assertions—my third-rate assumptions—that I had been making "Much Ado about Nothing." Demosthenes was one day addressing the Athenians on a very serious matter; seeing they were inattentive, he suddenly stopped, and told them he had something to tell which he would like them all to hear. This gained for the orator every attention. He told his hearers, two men having bargained for the hire of an ass, were on their road from Athens to Megara on a sultry day; each endeavoured to obtain the shadow of the ass; one said he hired both the ass and the shadow; the other that he hired the ass only. Demosthenes said no more; they pressed him to continue. His reply was,—Oh, ye Athenians! will ye give attention to me when speaking of the shadow of an ass, but will ye not attend to me when I address you on the most important affairs? "A Cautious Man" shall be Demosthenes, I one of the people: when the speaker finishes his story, then, and only then, will I give my attention.

Guildford-street, Russell-square, Oct. 7.

MINING REMINISCENCES.

Sir,—I have been much gratified with the perusal of certain letters that have appeared in the Journal during the last few weeks, signed "A Cautious Man." A bold child dreads the fire, and having smarted from too rashly entering into mining speculations with parties whose honesty I had not ascertained before, I found myself involved in difficulties through trusting too freely; I was beginning to despair almost of success in such pursuits. Yet I firmly believed, and still do believe, that, as the "Cautious Man" observes in the Journal of Sept. 13, "Mining, when honestly conducted, is as legitimate a method of getting money as any other business, and with common prudence may be rendered just as safe, whilst the profits will at times be enormous." With this conviction, I still persist in my attempts, but shall be very careful with whom I connect myself in my mining adventures. I am exceedingly glad to see your correspondent, the "Cautious Man," come honestly and boldly forward and lay his views before the public, as I am sure good results will follow. At the same time, with strict impartiality that distinguishes the Journal, you freely open your columns to discuss both sides of the question, and last Saturday I read with pleasure the letter of "Excelsior." All such discussions help to lead the initiated, who no doubt form the majority of your readers, to form their plans with a little more wisdom, and, consequently, a better prospect of success. And I need not add that all your readers are well aware that the great object of the Journal is to support the interest of honest mining. "Excelsior" speaks to the purpose and with truth when he says how brokers have to bear the attacks of those that are unfortunates. I do not agree with him that "Cautious Man" makes "Much Ado about Nothing," as a poor man who invests 1000*l.* in a mine and has not in the world more than 300*l.*, will not think his 100*l.* nothing. He will, therefore, if he be a man of sense, value the caution, suggestions, and experience of the "Cautious Man." I have been a constant reader of the Journal many years, and largely connected both with home and foreign mines, and, therefore, familiar with their reports, &c., and I must confess that I have seldom read letters or documents respecting mines containing more good sense, and written in a more fair and honest spirit, than those of the "Cautious Man."—*Coventry, Oct. 2.*

S. T.

MINING EXPERIENCE, AND "A CAUTIOUS MAN."

Sir,—I am sure that well-wishers of legitimate mining cannot help being obliged to "A Cautious Man" for the very able way in which he has from time to time related his various experiences, and also for the manner in which he has volunteered his advice and opinion respecting the mining adventures that have been brought under his notice. Of course, it is not to be expected that everybody will be pleased with his remarks, as we all know that there are here and there a few disreputable people who, for the sake of a trifling gain or commission, would not care what loss they entailed on those who trusted in them, and, therefore, I am not much surprised to see one or two start up in opposition to him, and deny the allegations that he has made, and endeavour to throw a slur upon his remarks, by stating that what he has written is rubbish, and that he is making "Much Ado about Nothing."

I divide the mining fraternity into three classes—firstly, those brokers who induce their clients to invest in useless rubbish, purchasing the shares themselves at nominal prices, and retailing them out to those who go to them for advice at almost fabulous profits; secondly, those who bring out mining speculations devoid of any hope of success, and merely for the sake of a clique of *chevaliers d'industrie*; and, thirdly, those who bring out good undertakings, possessing every element of success, managed by respectable men, and started for the sole purpose of benefiting the shareholders, and giving an impulse to legitimate business. With these latter, indeed, must also be classed those gentlemen who, having the discrimination and skill necessary to qualify them for their position as advisers, give the public the benefit of their opinion and judgment, and, in very many instances, with the most profitable results.

It would serve no purpose that I can see to state individual instances of mistakes made by tyros when commencing their career as speculators in British mines. Some, perhaps, possess natural qualifications which enable them almost intuitively to judge of the merit or demerit of the probable success or non-success, of any particular adventure at a glance; others, on the contrary, allow themselves to be drawn, like a moth to a candle, into all manner of mythical conceits, without exercising an atom of prudence or common sense. But there is, I think, a strong desire on the part of the public to be better informed on this and similar subjects, by which means they will be enabled to exercise their own judgment to a certain extent, and not give way quite so readily to the advice proffered apparently so disinterestedly by the most interested parties.

I know of brokers who flourish and grow fat on their victims, who do their business (and their customers at the same time) by purchasing shares in worn-out mines to almost any extent, at their own price, and selling them in small parcels, nicely distributed amongst country clergyman, old ladies, and retired housekeepers. An acquaintance of mine went into the office of one of these gentlemen some time back, and overheard the following colloquy between an old clergyman, who had been struck very forcibly with the idea that if he could only secure 300 or 400*l.* per cent. profit in a few months it would be rather a clever piece of business, and the gentlemen who had inserted the advertisement in the country paper, and which had brought the clergyman up to London:—"And you can really recommend these mining shares, Mr. —, as being an exceedingly good investment."

BROKER (A very apt name, for I dare say he broke the old gentleman).—"I do indeed, Sir, most heartily recommend them. I have but a few shares left, and shall very soon dispose of them."

OLD GENT.—"Very well; as you so strongly advise me to purchase them I will have 100 shares, if you think you can make up that number."

BROKER.—"I will do my best to do so, Sir, and believe that you could not do better, especially as I have heard from the mine that they are digging nothing but solid ore, and the wagons can't take it away fast enough."

OLD GENT.—"Dear me! You don't say so, Sir. I really am very much obliged for your good advice. I think, if I am not trespassing too much on your kindness, I should like 300 shares, instead of 100, if you thought you could obtain them."

BROKER.—"I can't promise positively that I may be able, but I will endeavour; however, I assure you, my dear Sir, that I believe you will possess a most extraordinary property shortly."

And so, of course, it turned out to be, and so the "Victim" found out when he had to pay calls unexpected and unprovided for, that his mine of "solid ore" was a sham, and that the only thing he possessed was an exceedingly fine "water privilege."

Another man exists who never had a mine in his office that ever came to anything good, and for the simple reason that they answer his purpose sufficiently well if he can get the public, by one means or another, to subscribe for some shares, set the thing going, pay his extortionate charges and expenses, and then in six months' time wind up the business. It is these things that throw cold water upon mining, and these people who disgust persons inclined to come forward to support honest speculation; and thus it is that when a concern is started presenting every feature of success, the hard work it has to contend with, and the difficulty in disabusing people's minds that it is not a deceit and a snare is so great, it is a question whether it can be carried through, and perhaps what would have turned out a good speculation is abandoned, because a few unprincipled rascals have thrown discredit on British mining as a means of legitimate investment.

London, Oct. 7.

WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

Sir,—If your readers are not yet tired of this matter, I am; and I have had neither time nor inclination to wade through the long letter of Mr. Hollow, in your last. One line in *Italia*, however, struck my eye, and I read it before leaving town: it was this—"So that beyond any dispute we have one-third of the ground in question." (I hope Mr. Hollow is satisfied that Unity has one-third; and other two-thirds)—and on looking a few lines above these *Italics* I found the cause of them to be the assertion that Mr. Peters "withholds from the company" (Unity) his lease of one-third. Now, Sir, I have not the honour of being personally acquainted with Mr. Peters, but he is a clergyman and a gentleman; and I protest, therefore, against this libel on his character by Mr. Hollow. Mr. Peters granted his one-third to Unity years ago; the draft was approved and lease engrossed, and retained by his legal agent, who has been paid for the same, until the counterpart is returned to him. The delay with the counterpart has arisen from the difficulty in getting shareholders to consent to become lessees; but under this lease Mr. Peters has for some years been paid his one-third royalty or rent, and has given the company his stamped receipts for the same. This lease, of which no notice of any revocation whatever has been given, either by Mr. Peters or his agent, describes the boundary to John Harvey's house in precisely the same words as Mr. Buller's lease of two-thirds.—*Oct. 8.*

WHEAL UNITY, AND ROSEWARNE CONSOLS.

I was not on the ground at the time appointed, and some were led to suppose that the Wheal Unity side of the case had not been fairly represented to Mr. Peters. I will not trouble you again with any remarks relative to the meeting at Mr. Davey's office—Mr. Hollow's remarks having no reference to the misrepresentation referred to; nor will I occupy your columns with further reference to the boundary question, than to state that others, equally as competent to give an opinion as Mr. Hollow, think very differently to him as to which of the two lines best merits the appellation of a proper and miner-like line of boundary. The question, however, is not which is a proper, but which is the line granted us? This can only be settled in a court of law, unless the Rosewarne Consols Company, with more good sense than their impetuous pursuer, consent to a division of the ground, and so end the dispute. I thank him for his kind expressions as to my "memory." In this particular instance he happens to be wholly at fault; but the expression of sympathy from one possibly so well aware, as he is, of the scrapes into which a constantly treacherous "memory" leads a man, is all the more valuable.—*Redruth, Oct. 8.*

SOUTH FRANCES, AND WEST BASSET.

Sir,—My attention has been called to two letters from Mr. J. Y. Watson, and one from "Lex," which appeared in the three last Journals. As a West Basset shareholder, I am particularly interested in its welfare, and do not like to see it unjustly treated. It would be only a waste of words to prove that every one of Mr. J. Y. Watson's statements were "singularly incorrect," inasmuch as "Lex" has already referred them *seriatim*, by extracts from the documents relating thereto, with two exceptions, which are patent to everyone who has heard of the actions *Reynolds v. Buckley*, and *Lyle v. Richards*—that West Basset lost the verdict in the first action, and gained it in the second. If Mr. J. Y. Watson, after visiting the West Basset office, and obtaining information therefrom, as recommended by "Lex," still persists in his "singularly incorrect" statements, I can only pity his obstinacy. I go farther than "Lex," and say that Mr. J. Y. Watson has no right to depreciate West Basset Mine by misrepresenting its legal position in the unfortunate dispute with its neighbour, South Frances. I cannot agree with Mr. Watson that "Lex" "has made confusion worse confounded," for I never read a clearer statement of facts, corroborated by extracts from the leases themselves, in which no "corners" whatever are mentioned, notwithstanding Mr. Watson obtained his information as to the said "corners" on the spot.

Mr. Watson, in quoting the judgment of the Court of Error in the case of *Reynolds v. Buckley*, seems unable to distinguish the difference between the evidence adduced and the question at issue; his remarks on these points are, therefore, irrelevant. The South Frances committee may print what circulates they please, but nothing they can say will alter the express order of the Court of Queen's Bench, as quoted by "Lex." As to the result of the argument on this rule in the Court of Error, any opinion that either Mr. Watson or myself might give would, I suspect, be utterly worthless. I assure Mr. Watson that the Chairman of West Basset could not have shown him any plan on the West Basset lease of 1852, as none ever existed, but he might possibly have shown him the *fac simile* of the map on the back of the lease of Wheal Heat of 1835, showing the line claimed by West Basset, although Vincent's house is drawn on a spot where no house ever existed.

"Ne auro ultra crepidam." Mr. Watson is, I believe, a first-rate mine shareholder, but most assuredly he is neither lawyer nor logician, otherwise he would not have made "bad worse," by writing such absurdities as his in his letter of Oct. 1.

Oct. 9.

DIVIDEND MINE FOR INVESTMENT.

Sir,—Your columns often contain remarks on particular mines which are considered eligible for investment, but there is one which deserves notice, which has not yet been particularly alluded to—the Vigra and Clorau Gold Mines. Another quarterly dividend of 1*l.* per share (£200*l.*) has just been paid, which alone would yield a large percentage on the shares at 30*l.* each; but arrangements are being made for making much larger returns, by the erection of stamps. I am told that the quantity of auriferous quartz is very great, so that in a short time we may expect to see the profits considerably increased. I have been informed by some of the best and most cautious practical men who have visited the mines, that it is only the inadequate machinery which has hitherto prevented such astonishing results than have been accomplished. The amount already divided is about 6*l.* per share (on 4200 shares), and it would appear that this is one of those successful mines which are in their infancy, and where present investors will be handsomely repaid.—*City, Oct. 8.*

THE WENDRON MINES.

Sir,—All well-wishers to legitimate mining will be gratified to hear that the mines in this district are in the ascendant, the improvements of late being of the greatest importance, and what is singular, these improvements have taken place in nearly all the principal mines at about the same time. The GARDINIA MINE continues to open out well, the returns of tin increasing, and the price of shares has advanced within three weeks from 1*l.* to 6*l.*, an evidence of the confidence placed by experienced speculators in the ultimate success of the mine. WHEAL BASSET AND GYLLIS has, I am pleased to say, borne out my previously-expressed good opinion, for in the past week excellent discoveries have been made at Wheal Fat, where by a short cross-cut from the engine-shaft the main, or champion lode, has been cut as good and as large as it ever was. At Wilkins' and Tyneke's shafts a good run of rich tin ground is being opened out rapidly; in fact, this part of the mine is in a very fair way to pay its own cost, and at no distant period will do more—in a word, the success of Basset and Gyllis is certain. WENDRON CONSOLS shares have had a great and deserved advance since the discovery at Bal Deod. The Wheal Valls part of TRUMPER CONSOLS continues to open up rich tin ground, and the reserves are good. At NEW TREVENEN they are nearly ready for sinking the engine-shaft towards the 30 fathoms level. TREVENEN and TREMENIERE is being got in order for better returns of tin, a new skip-road being prepared for, and partly laid in. I hope the agents' anticipations as to their not wanting any more calls will be fully realised, but they will find the winter a time of heavy coal bills. There is great excitement about shares in TREWOLLES MINE; the engine-shaft is sinking in a good lode of copper ore, worth 20 tons per fathom. The other points in the mine are looking remarkably well. This mine bids fair to become one of the prizes in mining. WHEAL TRANNAK is looking very well. The engine-shaft has been commenced below the 30. Large quantities of copper ore are being broken from a rise in the back of the 30. EAST LOVELL, after a long time of unsuccessful search, has begun to do a little, the returns of tin increasing so as to nearly meet the cost. SOUTH LOVELL, under the new partnership and management, is getting very much into favour, and the increased returns of tin speak for themselves; nearly 3 tons were sold last week, and nearly an equal quantity will be got about again ere long. The costs of the mine are light, and the objects in view excellent. This piece of mining ground deserves a good trial, which it is likely to get from the spirited company now working it. I believe there is every probability that WHEAL LOVELL will be started afresh with a new capital of 10,000*l.* to buy out the present company's interest, and to re-work the south lodes. It is admitted by all competent miners that this is one of the best mines in the district, and is scarcely a speculation at all, with the price of tin where it is, and likely to range higher. The machinery is well placed for the re-trial, or rather re-opening, of the mine, so that operations could be at once commenced.—*Wendron, Oct. 7.*

MINING IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY.

Sir,—I see a paragraph in the Journal of September 27, under the above heading, by "Londonensis," which contains some errors, of no great import perhaps, yet, for the more truthful knowledge of your readers, better corrected. He says about twenty years ago the island passed into the hands of a remarkable individual—Mr. Morrison, of Forest-street. So far correct; not so, however, according to general report here, the sum of 900,000*l.*, but 480,000*l.*, as the amount of the purchase money. Again, since that time great part of the island has passed into other hands, so that it is not really Mr. Charles Morrison's in its entirety. Mr. Smith Child, of Stallington Hall, Staffordshire, about three years ago became a purchaser of a portion of it, and for which he gave, so I hear, 60,000*l.*, and in his ground are the mines now leased by the Islay Mining Company, and from which is now being extracted large quantities of lead ore. About 30 tons of lead and 10 tons of copper ore are to be shipped for Liverpool next week; and when we take into consideration that the mines had to be drained, and crushing and stamping machinery erected, the fact of this return in so short a space of time (12 months) cannot fail to be a matter of surprise. The mines hold out abundant prospects of success, and will, undoubtedly, surprise ere long by their returns many of your readers who say Scotch mining is all moonshine. I hope "Londonensis" will not think that I write for the purpose merely of altering his statement, but rather that my object is to give the true facts of the case as related here.—*Ballygrant, Isle of Islay.*

OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE.

Sir,—Some months since I wrote you a letter upon the mine, giving my opinion of its value. I am proud to say my sixty years' experience and knowledge of this district have not failed me in my old age, and I am still living to see one of our oldest and best mines re-worked with energy, skill, and economy. It is not three months since that the place was as bare as common and as quiet as a wilderness, now all is like a beehive. The ground covered with machinery, pitwork, and timber; the engine-house nearly completed, and a stronger and better cannot be built; and all the necessary accessories completed. The engine-shaft is being widened for heavy pitwork, and the other shafts secured. On Monday it was reported that in clearing up the adit a discovery of a branch of ore had taken place. Having worked in the old pit forty years ago, I obtained permission of the agent to go underground, and sure enough there I saw between the boundary and Polkinghorne's shaft as nice a branch of grey ore as need be seen. I believe it will lead

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through the copper lode at 21. 10s. per fm.; the lode is producing stones of copper ore, but not to value. In the back of the level No. 1, the lode is worth 12s. per fm. and stopping at 5s. 10s. per fm. No. 2 stop is worth 8s. per fm.; price for stopping, 1s. per fm. In the back of the 33 there are three stopes working, worth on an average 15s. per fathom; price for stopping, 6s. 10s. per fm. In the 23 we are cross-cutting east at 21. 10s. per fm.—Standard Lode: The 30, east of the shaft, is driving at 3s. per fm.; the lode is worth 2s. 2s. per fm. At the 10 we are driving east at 1s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 3s. 10s. per fathom. In our tribute department we have 44 men, employed at tributes varying from 4s. to 10s. in 11s. the tributors paying all expenses.

WHEAL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, Oct. 4: In the 116 cross-cut we have cut the south wall of the lode, which is letting out water; it will take three or four days to open on it, when I will write you of its appearance. The lode in the 100 winze continues to produce 2 tons of tin per fm.; this is a very rich bunch of tin. Alexander's lode in the stope below the adit level this week has been small, but to-day looking better, and I think will again resume its former value. The lode in the deepest adit east end is worth 8s. per fm. The lode in the deep adit west end is producing stones of ore. The lode in the stope above the adit level is worth on an average 8s. per fm. Nothing new in the deep adit north cross-cut.

WHEAL HEARLE.—W. Wesley, Oct. 8: No change to notice in the 122 since last report. The winze below the 100 is now holed to the 110; the lode is worth 10s. per fathom, stopping at 3s. per fm. All other parts just the same. We have had a little breaking of chain, &c., which has delayed us in drawing up our stuff; but we have now full 1000 sacks underground waiting to be drawn up. Our steam-whim is too small to do our work. Mr. Symons, surveyor of Truro, is now here surveying and mapping the sett.

WHEAL HOPE.—Wm. H. Reynolds, Oct. 7: We have cut the south lode in the 38 cross-cut 18 in. wide, and a good leady lode; we expect it to improve as we get under the lead ground above. The lode in the 38 west is yielding good work for lead, and the pitches throughout are yielding fair quantities of lead. We calculate that we have about 6 tons towards another sampling.

WHEAL KITEY.—St. Agnes, Oct. 4: The lode in the 100, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. The rise in the back of this level is worth 7s. per fm. In the 30, east of ditto, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm.; and in the 82 it is 3 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the cross-cut at the 65, west of Holgate's shaft, we have met with a large stream of water, which has drained the bottom in the level above, and will enable us to work the same at a profit. Pryor's Lode: The lode in the 54, east of cross-cut, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm.; in this level, west of ditto, the lode is improving in size and value, now worth 15s. per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is worth 9s. per fathom. The lode in the 44, west of cross-cut, is still worth 35s. per fm. In the rise in the back of this level the lode is not so good as it has been, being composed of mudi, blende, and tin, worth for the latter 7s. per fathom. The lode in the 34, east of cross-cut, is worth 14s. per fathom; and this level, west of cross-cut, 8s. per fathom. Our prospects throughout the mine are very encouraging.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—(Liskeard).—Peter Clymo, H. Hodge, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Oct. 9: Clymo's shaft is sunk 12 fathoms under the 170. In the 170, north of Clymo's shaft, the lode is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm.; in same level south it is 2 feet wide, worth 6s. per fm. In the 160 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm.; the winze sinking under this level is suspended; the men are rising under it, and we expect to hole in the course of a few days. In the 170, north of Polard's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 6s. per fm.; in same level south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm. In the 160 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 4s. per fm. The stope and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 4th inst., two parcels of lead ore: No. 1, computed 55 tons, to Messrs. Stock and Co., at 27s. 10s. 6d. per ton; and No. 2, computed 35 tons, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., at 12s. 6s. 6d. per ton.

WHEAL NELSON.—S. Lean, Oct. 8: The lode in the 44 west is 1 ft. wide, saving work for copper. In the 44 cross-cut south we have cut a slide, and to the south of it there is something like a lode, but being in disordered ground we shall not be able to speak positively on it for a day or two. The ground in the 60 fm. level cross-cut south is still very hard.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Nance, J. Andrews, Oct. 4: The Cromore engine-shaftmen are now engaged in making preparations to fix the 35-fm. plunger-lift, and we hope to be able to complete it in the coming week, when the sinking of the shaft will be resumed. We have not yet reached the lode in the 35 cross-cut, driving south of Cromore shaft. In the 15 cross-cut, driving south of No. 5 lode, at Cromore shaft, there has not been any alteration in the past week worth of notice. No. 3 lode in the 15, driving east of Carter's shaft, is about 3 ft. wide, principally composed of quartz, prisms, oxide of iron, and containing a little tin. During the past week we have been driving by the side of the No. 4 lode in the 25, east of Carter's shaft, and there has not been any lode taken down for the week we have been working.

WHEAL PROSPER.—H. Stephens, E. Blawett: The shaftmen are now making good progress in sinking; the lode is over 2 feet wide, good work for tin, worth 15s. per fm. The lode in the 40 east maintains its size and value, and is about 2 feet wide, worth 20s. per fm.; the stope in back of the same level continues to produce a fair quantity of tinstuff, worth from 8s. to 10s. per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is looking well, worth about the same as last reported; this is opening a splendid piece of tin ground, and when communicated with the level below will enable us to augment our returns, and do better than we have ever done. Our progress on Porth-cue has been rather slow, in consequence of the ground being harder than usual.

WHEAL SICILY.—T. Hodge, Oct. 7: The lode in the 17 south, which we call Tom's lode, is about 18 inches wide, and is still of the same promising character, and looking kindly for an early improvement; we find spots of lead occasionally. In the adit south, on the east lode, we have driven south of the east and west lode (where it is heaved by that lode) about 5 ft.; the lode is 9 inches wide, principally flooken, charged with mudi. Hill's shaft will be resumed in a day or two.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—F. Pryor, R. Pryor, T. Grenfell, Oct. 4: The lode in the 182, north of Smith's, is worth 4s. per fm. The lode in the 172, north of Smith's, is worth 4s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 172, north of Smith's, is worth 4s. per fm. We have driven through some good tribute ground at the 162, north of Chippendale's, during the past month; lode now worth 10s. per fm. The 152, north of Chippendale's, is worth 4s. per fm. In the 142, north of Chippendale's, the lode is yielding stones of lead. We have driven during the past month the 182, north of Smith's, 3 1/2 fms., through a good lode of ore, worth on an average 20s. per fm.; the present end is not quite so good. We have resumed driving the 152, south of Trelawny's, where the lode is of a promising appearance. In the winze sinking below the 142, north of Trelawny's, the lode is worth 3s. per fm. We have today set out our usual number of pitches; on the whole, they are not looking quite so well. We shall sample next week about 60 tons of crop ore, and 30 tons of seconds.

WHEAL UNION.—T. Glenville, Oct. 8: In the flat-roof shaft the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, mudi, and copper and tin ore, worth for tin 15s. per fm. In the 56 fm. level, driving east of Moyle's shaft, the lode is worth 10s. per fm. In the 56 fm. level, west of Moyle's shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, mixed throughout with copper ore. In the 20 fm. level, driving east of the old engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 12s. per fm. per fm. per fm.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Cooke, R. Rogers, Oct. 4: The lode in the 100, west of engine-shaft, is worth 12s. per fm. per fm. per fm. The 90, west of incline shaft, is worth 6s. per fm. per fm. The 80, west of incline shaft, is worth 4s. per fm. per fm. The 60, west of incline shaft, is worth 20s. per fathom for tin. The lode in the 48, west of No. 3 shaft, is disordered and split into branches, each producing rich copper ore. The lode in the 58 west is 1 foot wide, of a promising character, producing rich copper ore, but not much value at present. The lode in the 58 east is 3 ft. wide, of a promising character, composed of quartz, mudi, and rich stones of copper ore, but not to value. The ground in the new engine-shaft we hope is more favourable for sinking.

WHEAL VYVYAN.—J. Nicholls, Oct. 8: The 20 east is improved, and now producing good work for tin. The 30 west is at present poor for tin, but it has very kindly appearances for improvement. The 40 west is still poor. The pitches are producing good quality work for tin. The carpenter is getting on well in building the wheel, and will finish in about a week, if the weather permits. We are at present busily engaged having the dressing appliances to meet the increased quantity of stuff, and shall soon have good dressing-rolls.

WORYAS DOWNS.—R. Harry, Oct. 8: We have commenced driving the 49 fathom level, both east and west of the engine-shaft, on the main lode; in each end the lode is producing a little tin, but as yet nothing to value. The steam-whim is working well, and discharging the tinstuff from the 45 with dispatch. We are putting in timber and making preparations to commence stopping the backs of the 50. In securing the engine-shaft, the men broke some good tinstuff from these backs, and from every appearance the old workers must have had large quantities of tin here, and left a great deal behind them. The stope over the 10 are set for four men on tribute, at 10s. in 11. Nothing else new. The steam-whim works well.

YARNER.—R. Barkell, Oct. 8: South Lode: In the 40 west we have a good lode, worth from 12s. to 14s. per fm., price for driving 8s. 10s. per fm. The new stope in the bottom of the 30, west of Rodda's winze, is yielding 3 tons per fm. The stope east of said winze is producing about 2 tons per fm. I would remark further that this last-named stope is not getting down to the best lode in the winze; the ore here is dipping east, and we are only just getting down on the top of the shoot of ore. The stope in the back of this level, west of Peter's winze, is yielding 2 1/2 tons per fathom. The 30 east, on north lode, not having been taken last Saturday, there has been nothing done there during the week. To-day I have engaged four men, and will put on two more as soon as I can get them.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN AND QUENANGEN MINES.—Estimated produce for Aug.—			
Mines.	Tons.	Ore.	Per cent. Copper.
Quenangen	40	7 1/2	3-000
Alten	15	5 1/2	8-225
Old Mine	130	4	5-200
Union Mines	8	5	0-400
Michell's	6	5	0-300
Total	209		9-725

Mining Report from Aug. 23 to Sept. 14.

QUENANGEN.—Lode E: In the 10, west of Cole's shaft, the operations are still confined to stopping the roof, where the prospects continue encouraging; the lode varies from 1 to 2 ft. in width, yielding 2 tons of good work per fm. The 20 west is without any material change; the lode is 9 in. wide, with a slight intermixture of ore; about 4 fms. more will bring us under the productive ground in the 10. A good ore lode, worth 2 tons per fm., has been driven through in the adit workings, for 3 fms. in length; the present end is not so rich as before, but still yields good saving work; we propose sinking a winze here, when in a short distance further. The stratum in the deep adit, east of Saxe's shaft, has lately been hard and spare for driving, but it seems to be getting rather easier again; the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, about half of which is composed of solid mudi, with small portions of ore intermixed. The several pitches on this lode and at surface look tolerably well, and continue to yield remunerative returns. The lode lately discovered near Badden River continues from 3 to 4 ft. in width; the matrix is composed of quartz and calc-spar, worth for ore about 2 tons per fm. As the situation here is greatly exposed, our operations are confined to sinking, and will be until the winter sets in, to see how it looks going down. We propose unwatering the Old Mine A, which seems to hold out some points of promise; for further particulars, I beg to refer you to the sketch and remarks thereon.

RAIPAS.—In the shallow adit north-west (exploratory) the stratum is of a congenial nature, and small veins of purple ore are being met with, but we have still a short distance to reach the run of ore ground worked on in the level below. The lode and ore ground in the 10 fm. foot stope holds down with regularity, but the size of the latter is unusually small just now, which greatly affects the returns, being our principal working; the ground is of a promising character, we therefore hope a change for the better will soon occur. The south-west lode is about 9 in. wide, worth 1 1/2 tons of ore per fm. We have resumed an old winze in the shallow adit, where the stratum is traversed by small veins of ore, with promising indications.

OLD MINE.—We have cut through the fissure in the 10, which inclines to the east at a very flat angle; there are signs of the lode on the opposite side, but being in rather a

planes. As we clear the levels we are continually laying open excellent tin ground, which will pay well to work on tribute. By the end of this year I expect to be returning a good lot of tin monthly. The mines are looking first-rate.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Oct. 9: In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 144 fm. level, the lode is improving in value, and worth 10s. per fm. for copper ore. There is no improvement in the 144 and west. The winze sinking below the 134 fm. level west is worth 10s. per fm. The lode in the 134 east is worth 4s. per fathom. We are getting on with the work for sinking a winze under the 134 fathom level east as fast as possible.

TREVENOM.—R. Hollow, F. Bennetts, Oct. 8: The lode in the 110 fathom level east, and west of Giesler's engine-shaft, is 10 inches wide—tinny. The lode in the 100 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 4s. per fm. The north lode, east of the 100 fm. level cross-cut, is worth 4s. per fm. In the winze sinking below the 90 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft—the lode is not to value. The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth 3s. per fm. The skiproad in Hollow's shaft will be in course to draw from the 60 fm. level this week. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 2s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of Hollow's shaft, is worth 3s. per fm. The lode in the 40 fm. level, east and west of the flat-roof shaft, is opening tribute ground. The lode in the 30 fm. level, east of the flat-roof shaft, is worth 3s. per fm. The lode in the 30 fathom level, west of the flat-roof shaft, is unproductive. The engine pool shaft, sinking on the south lode, is producing good stones of tin from surface.

TREVENOM AND TREMENHEERE.—J. Medlin, Oct. 4: We are progressing favourably with the skip-road, the whole of the cross pieces are in their places, and about 50 fms. of the road is put in, the remaining 100 fathoms will be done next week. I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of the step I have taken in putting in this road, because the road in the other shaft has failed four days' filling this week, and has caused much inconvenience; when we get the middle shaft down to the 170 we may put a new road in the flat-roof shaft also. We are making good headway in sinking below the 170, where the lode is worth 20s. per fm., the bottom end 15s. per fm., and the 170 west and 10s. per fm. The stope nearest the end is worth 10s. per fathom. No change in any other part of the mine to notice since last report. Our carpenters and sawyers are very busy about the skiproad, new frames and trunks for dressing-floors, new water-wheel for working the machinery on the dressing-floors, &c.

J. Medlin, Wm. Tippet, Oct. 8: The lode in the engine shaft, sinking below the 178, is worth 18s. per fm. The 178 east end is holed to the old mine. These men will begin to stop the back as soon as the lead and rubbish is cleared out. The 170 west end is worth 10s. per fm. No. 1 stope in the back is worth 6s. per fm.; No. 2, 8s. per fm. The stope in the back of this level, east of shaft, is worth 8s. per fm. The rise in the 160, against the middle winch-shaft, is worth 7s. per fm. There is no change to notice in our tribute pitches since our last report.

TREWOLLS.—J. Burgh, B. Dunstan, Oct. 10: We have cut a course of tin in the 33; lode 29 in. wide, worth 20s. per fathom. The course of ore in the flat-roof shaft is the same as last week, worth 20 tons.

TRUMPET UNITED.—G. R. Odgers, Oct. 4: The engine-shaft to sink below the 28, by six men, at 16s. per fm.; the lode is 8 in. wide, producing a little tin, and looking more kindly than for some time past. The 38 west to two men, at 6s. per fm.; the lode is 8 in. wide, alive for tin, but not enough to value, although a kindly lode. The 15 west to four men, at 18s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth 15s. per fm.; this is a good lode. The winze below the 35 west to four men, at 6s. per fm.; the lode is producing good work for tin, worth 8s. per fm. The lode in the stope below the 15 west is worth 8s. per fm.; stopping by four men, at 4s. per fm. The lode in the stope above the 15 west is worth 5s. per fm.; stopping by two men, at 3s. 10s. per fm. The lode in the 20, on Wheel Ann lode, is worth 4s. per fm.; stopping by six men, at 11s. 10s. per fm. We shall sell our tin on the 15th inst.

UNITY.—W. H. Reynolds, October 7: In the 75 west we are cutting through a large lode that we have intersected coming out of the south side of the level, and into which we have cut about 2 feet; so far as seen it is made up of spar and peach, with mudi and spots of yellow ore, but which is in our engine-shaft, and a cutter can get hardly give an opinion. We have repeated the last three or four miles in length, by which the lode is 2 feet wide, and of a promising character. We have commenced sinking on this lode 50 fms. west of new shaft, where it is 2 feet wide, underlying north, and equally as kindly as at any point hitherto seen. This is some fathoms north of the disputed ground, and only 10 fathoms east of a fine cross-course, while the lode is intersected by a beautiful soft silvan between the new shaft and the point now referred to.

WENTNOR (Pentance).—J. Kemp, Oct. 9: Saturday last being our setting-day, the 92 yard level was set to drive by eight men, at 160s. per fm. The lode in this level is much the same as when last reported on, being large, and containing a great quantity of spar. **WEST BASSET.**—Wm. Roberts, October 8: In the 144, driving east from Thine's engine-shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, and has a kindly appearance. In the 134 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. In the 65 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, composed of spar and gossan, a kindly lode. The 114 west is holed to Grenville's shaft, and the men are now employed about putting in skiproad from the 104 to the 114. In the 114 east the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, tribute ground. In the 104, west from Brown's winze, the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the 84 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore, tribute ground.

WEST BEAM.—W. Hosking, Oct. 8: The men are getting on exceedingly well in securing Parry's shaft, but which is in our engine-shaft, and a cutter can get hardly give an opinion. We have repeated the last three or four miles in length, by which the lode is 2 feet wide, and of a promising character. We have commenced sinking on this lode 50 fms. west of new shaft, where it is 2 feet wide, underlying north, and equally as kindly as at any point hitherto seen. This is some fathoms north of the disputed ground, and only 10 fathoms east of a fine cross-course, while the lode is intersected by a beautiful soft silvan between the new shaft and the point now referred to.

WEST DEVON.—J. Donnal, E. James, Oct. 8: The lode in the 50, east from the south engine-shaft, has become a little larger, and is now about 18 in. wide, of a most promising character, letting out a large stream of water, which has perfectly drained the level above the 40. We should now recommend sinking a winze in the place that has been before mentioned, but was not done in consequence of so much water being in the bottom of the 40. The 50, west from shaft, is much the same as when last reported.—Setting: The 50 east at 7s. 10s. per fm., stented 3 fms.; the 50 west at 7s. 5s. per fm., stented 1 fms. These levels are driven by six men and two boys.

WEST FOWEY CONSOLS.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, Oct. 6: Puckey's Lode: In the 135 east the lode is 1 foot wide, producing saving work. In the same level west the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 20s. per fathom. In the 125 east we are still cross-cutting the copper lode, which has intercepted the tin lode. In the 110 east we think we have again cut the tin lode to the east of the copper lode, but there is not enough done in it to enable us to state its size or value. In the 135, east of Puckey's south shaft, on Puckey's south lode, the lode is 6 inches wide, but unproductive. In the 120, west of Debble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 9 inches wide, producing good work for copper ore. In the 135 driving east, west of Treffry's man-engine shaft, on the north lode, the lode is now 2 feet wide, worth 15s. per fathom. In the 160 east, on same lode, the lode is 5 feet wide, composed of quartz, prisms, and mudi, producing good stones of copper ore, and promising further improvement.

WEST GILBERT.—Wm. Roberts, Oct. 9: The lode in the 65 fm. level end, east of Dawker's shaft, is over 2 feet wide; but is at present disordered by a small horn of killas, both parts being composed of quartz, capel, and peach, containing tin of low produce, with veins of mudi, spotted with copper ore; it is much more of the character of the lode in the 55 than I have hitherto seen at this level. The lode in the bottom of the 55 has improved during the past week; it is now worth upwards of 15s. per fm. for copper ore, besides tinstuff. We shall sample at Par next week about 70s. worth of ore, the greater portion of which has been broken from the bottom of this level. I consider this a kindly feature towards an improvement in the 65 end. We have commenced to sink a winze in the bottom of the 45, the lode in which is 1 1/2 foot wide, and contains a large quantity of mudi; we have about 3 fms. to sink to effect a communication with the rise coming up from the 55, which will be pushed on with all speed.

WEST SHARP TOR.—W. Richards, Oct. 6: The lode in the 162, east and west of Morris's engine-shaft, is without any particular change since last reported upon. The part of the lode now being cut into No. 2 cross-cut, in the 162 east, is composed of capel, quartz, iron, and spots of grey copper ore.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—John Tonkin, J. Smith, Oct. 4: The 20, east and west of Painter's shaft, is not quite so good as our last. The other parts of the mine are just as last reported. We shall to-day about 200s. worth of tinstuff, and shall sell before the next general meeting about 13 tons more of tin of the same produce as the last.

WHEAL AGAR.—W. Roberts, Oct. 8: In the 90 east the lode is 1 ft. wide—unproductive. In the same level west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore. In the 80 west the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. In the 80 east the lode is 3 feet wide, producing good ore—tribute ground. In the winze sinking under the 80 the lode is 1 1/2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore—saving work. In the 60 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, with a branch of ore in the bottom part of the end, but at present nothing to value. In the cross-cut there is nothing new to report. At the western engine-shaft the pitwork is nearly all fixed from surface to the 70 fathom level, and we intend to put the engine to work sometime in the course of the day.

WHEAL GREBOR.—Capt. Gifford, Oct. 8: In the 72, east of shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding copper ore. In the 60 east the lode is not looking so well. In the 54 east, in old workings, or north lode, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 10s. per fathom. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past.

WHEAL DANIEL.—R. Pryor, H. Harvey, Oct. 4: We have nothing new to report on this week, with the exception of the cutting of a lode in the cross-cut, south of Dunsterville's shaft, which is 1 ft. wide, composed of mudi, peach, and spar, with stones of ore. We are pushing on with the tram-road at the 50 fm. level with all possible speed.

WHEAL EDWARD.—G. Rowe, Oct. 8: The shaftmen are busily engaged in putting in pantheuse and repairing the shaft, in order to sink the engine-shaft below the 92 fm. level sufficient to receive the new drawing-lift. The lode in the 92 west is worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 81 west is improving in quality, worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Richard's stope in back of the 81 is also improved, worth from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The ground in the 61 east is a little stiffer for progress, and the lode improving in size, but not to value. Gard's stope in back of the 61 west are worth 2 tons of ore per fm. Collis's stope in back of the same level are worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. Bray's cross-cut, driving south, is being pushed on with all possible dispatch, but the ground is stiff for progress. There is no change to notice in the mine since last reported. The machinery and pitwork are all in good working condition.

WHEAL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, October 4: The lode in the rise above the 110 west is 18 inches wide, with good stones of ore—improving. The lode in the 100 west, on the south part, is 1 foot wide, and yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. There has been no sink taken down in the 100 west, on counter, since last report. The lode in the winze sinking below the 100, on counter, will produce 1 1/2 ton per fm., and looking kindly. The lode in the rise above the 90 will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stope above the 90 west will produce 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. No change in any other part of the mine since our last report.

WHEAL GRYLLES.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, October 9: Fisher's Lode: In the 30, at Annie's engine-shaft, the men are engaged cutting ground for bearers and claters. We intend fixing a 14-inch plunger at this level. The 30 end is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise towards the winze partly sunk from the level above; the lode in this rise is worth 5s. per fm., and rising at 6s. per fm. In the stope in the back of this level, west of the shaft, the lode is worth 12s. per fm.; stopping at 2s. 10s. per fm. In the stope east the lode is worth 18s. per fm.; stopping at 2s. per fm. The 30 end, east of the flat-roof shaft, is driving at 1s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, and will just pay for opening. In the end west of the flat-roof shaft the lode is worth 10s. per fm.; price for driving, 3s. 10s. per fathom.—Georgia Lode: The 10 is driving north at 1s. 10s. per fm.; the lode is small and poor. The 5 is driving south at 6s. per fm.; the lode is cut off by a floor of killas, and unproductive. In the adit end we are cross-cutting

the lode in the 40 west is 2 ft. wide.

from a mere nominal price to 6½, 7, but leave off flatter, at 5 to 6; the Basset's lode is expected to be cut shortly. Wheal Basset, 80 to 85, at the meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed a profit of £1,000, and a dividend of 2½ per share (1924½) was declared, leaving £1,000 in hand. The pitches throughout the mine are still working well, and the credits at the next account will exceed those at the present nearly 1000. Devon Great Consols, 480 to 490; Drake Walls, 200 to 210; East Carn Brea, 12½ to 13½. In the 50 west the lode is 1½ ton per fm.; the rise in back of the 40, 2 tons. East Rosewarne, 2½ to 3½; East Russell, 3½ to 4½. East Wheal Grenville shares have been 2½ to 3½; the lode in the shaft continues worth 70¢ per fm. for tin, and 100¢ for copper. Great Wheal Fortune, 27 to 28; Wheal Henrietta, 9 to 10. North Downs shares have been firmer, and more in request, at 3 to 3½; the mine is looking better in the 50. North Phoenix, 10s. to 12s.; North Phoenix, 4s. to 6s. North Crofty shares in the 150, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding monthly sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½ 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 4d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1655 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,123½. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 121½ 6s.; average produce, 7; average price per ton, 51½ 14s. quantity fine copper, 172 tons 7 cwt. The following are the particulars:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper.
Sept. 11..... 2854 £124 17 0 6½ £5 12 0 £58 14 0
" 18..... 6229 129 16 0 5½ 5 17 0 85 7 0
" 25..... 6229 129 16 0 5½ 5 17 0 85 7 0
Oct. 7..... 4681 127 7 0 6½ 5 2 6 82 16 0
" 9..... 2466 121 6 0 7 5 14 0 82 0 0
Compared with last week's sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½ 5s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. Compared with the corresponding monthly sale, the decline has been in the standard 2½ 10s., and in the price per ton of ore about 3s. 4d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 1655 tons of ore were sold, realising 14,123½ 6s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 121½ 19s.; average produce, 14 13 16ths; average price per ton, 12½ 19s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 245 tons 3 cwt. The following are the particulars of the sales during the past month:—
Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper.
Sept. 9..... 1230 £101 11 0 17½ £15 15 6 £58 15 6
" 23..... 1832 109 10 6 11½ 10 5 6 90 6 0
Oct. 7..... 1655 102 19 0 14 13 16 11 19 6 87 12 0
Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard about 14 12s. 6d., and in the price per ton of ore about 4s. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the standard is about stationary. Of the 1655 tons sold on Tuesday, 931 tons were British ores, which gave an average produce of 10 3 16ths, and sold at an average standard of 108½ 10s. 6d.—8½ 16s. 6d. per ton of ore; the remaining 724 tons were foreign ores, which gave an average produce of 20½, and sold at an average standard of 99½ 9s.—18½ 16s. 6d. per ton of ore. On Oct. 28 there will be offered for sale 1384 tons from Berehaven, Knockmahon, Valencia, New Cornwall (S.A.), Victor Emanuel, Mount Rose, Bampfyde, Lochwinnoch, Wheal Maria, Bathurst, and elsewhere.

At East Caradon Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2922½ 2s. 7d. A dividend of 6144½ (11 per share) was declared, and 2878½ 2s. 7d. carried to the credit of next account. Details will be found in another column.

At West Caradon bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. Harris in the chair), the accounts showed a profit on the two months of 298½ 7d. A dividend of 512½ (10s. per share) was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At Wheal Ludcott and Wrey Consols Mines meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Isaac in the chair), a dividend of 2400 (10s. per share) was declared, and a balance of 1087½ carried to the credit of the next account. The report of Capt. Knapp, and the details of the meeting, appear in another column.

At the Marke Valley Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 2551½ 15s. 5d. A dividend of 1800½ (4s. per share) was declared. Details will be found in another column.

At Tamar Silver-Lead Mine annual meeting, on Monday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the accounts for the 12 months ending with cost for August showed a balance of assets over liabilities of 2124½ 11s. 4d. As compared with the last account, the amount standing to the company's credit was increased by 890½ 14s. 2d. The report of the agents (Messrs. J. Wolferstan and T. Foot) stated that the shortening of the rich shoot of ore, which in the 226 proved to be about 30 fms. long, to 10 fathoms in the 257, had prevented the return being kept up as was anticipated, but the 257, being within 10 fms. of the second shoot of ore, and the 226 within 30 fms. of the main shoot of ore, and the ground being favourable for driving, would, they hoped, place the mine in a much better position a few months hence. The engine and pitwork were all in good repair, and equally as efficient as new. The Chairman drew attention to the improved financial position of the company, as compared with that at the last meeting. It was true that the increase had not been sufficient to enable the directors to declare a dividend, but the general prospects were of an exceedingly encouraging character. Mr. Wolferstan expressed a confident hope that the shareholders, during the next year, would again receive dividends. The accounts having been passed and allowed, and the report received and adopted, votes of thanks were passed to the Chairman, directors, and manager, for the energy and ability in conducting the affairs of the company.

At the Charlotte United Mines meeting, on Oct. 4 (Mr. J. Phillips in the chair), the accounts, ending with costs for July, showed a debit balance of 1633½ 16s. A call of 6s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At the Great Busy Mine meeting, on Oct. 3 (Mr. Fielding in the chair), the accounts, ending with costs for July, showed a debit balance of 3500½ 17s. 9d. A call of 10s. per share was made. Details in another column.

At North Wheal Trelawny meeting, on Wednesday (Capt. P. Clymo in the chair), the accounts showed a balance of liabilities over assets of 119½ 17s. 7d. The report of the agents (Capt. H. Hodge and H. Harvey) was read, and considered of a satisfactory character. It stated that there were sold two parcels of lead ores on the 7th inst.—No. 1 (computed), 9 tons, at 24½ 10s. per ton, to Messrs. Stock and Co.; and No. 2, 5 tons, at 17½ 17s. per ton, to Messrs. Sims, Williams, and Co., and the agents hoped to sell another parcel prior to the next general meeting. A call of 2s. per share was made. Details will appear in next week's Journal.

At East Devon Great Consols meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for the three months ending August showed a debit balance of 186½ 0s. 10d. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Capt. Hancock and Richards reported upon the various points of operation; and Capt. Hancock, jun., recommended that present operations be carried on.

At West Polmar Mine meeting, on Sept. 26 (Capt. Peter Clymo in the chair), the accounts for the six months ending June showed a debit balance of 2351½ 6s. A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. Captains Hancock and Body reported upon the points of operation, and their report is confirmed by Capt. Puckey, Rule, and Hodge.

At Wheal Basset and Grylls meeting, on Sept. 30, the accounts for the three months showed—Balance last audit, 2631½ 11s. 1d.; tin sold, 3744½ 14s. 5d.—4008½ 6s. 6d.—Mine cost, three months ending July, 3721½ 9s. 1d.; sett. 24½ 3s.; leaving credit balance, 2621½ 13s. 5d. The profit on the three months' working was 23½ 5s. 4d.

At Carn Carnborne Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 521½ 16s. 7d. A call of 1s. per share was made. Capt. James Secombe reported that their prospects continue to be of a very encouraging character.

At West Rose Down Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. W. Fawcett in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 611½ 11s. 9d. A call of 15s. per share was made. Capt. James Secombe reported that the new engine-shaft, 160 fms. south of the present one, is sunk 7 fms., and that the ground in it is favourable.

At St. Day United Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed a debit balance of 1877½.

At Coed Mawr Pool Mine general meeting, on Thursday, the secretary submitted the balance-sheet, and the summary of capital and shares, as required by the Act. The shares registered were 3170, held by 28 proprietors, who had fully paid up all calls. The account showed—Balance due, 557½ 1s. 4d., with 35 tons of lead ore cleaned and ready for shipment, and 12 tons on the mine in process of being cleaned, the average value of which could not be under 13½ per ton. The works had progressed favourably; the boundary shaft had been sunk 27 fms. 1 ft., and Waseley's shaft was also being sunk, while the drivings in the upper levels continued productive; and amongst other operations carried out were the sinking and securing of Mallett's shaft, and communicating the same with the Pool bed, to carry off the water; the purchase and erection of a drawing-machine; and further securing the Bod Lake embankment. On the whole, the prospects were most cheering.

LEADS, Oct. 9.—In mining shares a moderate amount of business has been done. Transactions have been chiefly confined to Brea Consols and North Jones, which are firm at previous rates, and prices show an upward tendency. Reports from both mines continue favourable.—JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO.

LEADS, Oct. 9.—During the past week the mining market has been very quiet, and not much business done, but prices have been firm, and an advance has taken place in the shares of one or two of the companies. Transactions have taken place in Brea Consols, Wheal Prudence, Hebdon Moor, Cornubia, and North Hallenbeag. A considerable improvement has taken place in the last-named mine.—EDWARD BROOK, Mining Broker, 5, Bank-street.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the unusually large number of 235 ships arrived, which afforded an abundant supply of all descriptions of coal. For household there was a fair enquiry at a reduction of about 6d. per ton on Friday's prices. Hartley's were rather a slow sale at a reduction also of 6d. per ton. Manufacturers' were in steady request at previous value. Best house coal, 17s. to 18s.; seconds, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; manufacturers', 12s. to 14s. 6d. per ton.—On Wednesday there were 43 arrivals. The market for house coal was heavy, and in some instances a reduction of 3d. per ton was submitted to. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no alteration.—On Friday there were 66 arrivals. The tone of business in house coal was dull, but prices quote the same as on Wednesday. Hartley's were dull, and declined 3d. per ton; manufacturers' steady at last prices. Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s.; Lambton Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Tees Wallsend, 17s. 3d.; Belmont Wallsend, 15s. 6d.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; Beside West Hartley, 15s. 3d.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d.; Tanfield Moor, 12s.; Bute's Tanfield Moor, 12s.; 42 cargoes unsold; 50 ships at sea.

RETURN OF THE QUANTITY OF COAL EXPORTED FROM THE PORT OF GRESHAM DURING SEPTEMBER.—To France, 3586 tons; to Russia, 940 tons; to Prussia, 2840 tons; to Norway, 2035 tons; to Hanseatic Towns, 704 tons; to Denmark, 691 tons; to West India Islands, 70 tons; to Holland, 73 tons; to Italy, 279 tons; to Sweden, 387 tons; to Spain, 223 tons—total foreign, 11,727 tons: ditto, corresponding period of 1861, 9248 tons; coastwise, 1129 tons; ditto, corresponding period of 1861, 803 tons; total, 12,856 tons; ditto, corresponding period of 1861, 10,051 tons: increase, 1862, 2805 tons.

THE COAL TRADE AT BRISTOL.—The overseas exports of coal at Bristol during September amounted to 1067 tons, as against 916 tons in the preceding month (August), showing an increase of 151 tons. The shipments were as follows:—Shanghai, 497 tons; New York, 60 tons (steam coal); Demerara, 256 tons; St. John's (Newfoundland), 244 tons; total, 1067. Compared, however, with the corresponding month last year (when 1943 tons of coal were exported from Bristol), these returns show a decrease on the exports of 876 tons. The exports for the nine months of the present year just closed have been 9356 tons, as against 12,850 tons during the same period in 1861.

LEAD ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Carraorthen United	40	£12 8 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Castward United	40	12 1 0	Sims, Williams, & Co.

Sold on the 30th September.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Minera Mining Company	100	12 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	100	12 13 6	ditto
ditto	100	12 17 6	ditto
ditto	100	12 14 6	ditto
ditto	100	13 0 6	ditto
ditto	100	13 1 0	A. Eytton.
ditto	80	13 1 0	ditto

Sold on the 4th October.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Wheal Mary Ann	35	27 10 6	Stock & Co.
ditto	35	12 5 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.

Sold on the 9th October.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Maesyrwddu	33	13 11 0	A. Courage & Co.
Costia Llys	56	14 10 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level	10	12 18 6	ditto
Brynford Hall	8½	12 5 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Rhosmor	64	13 6 0	A. Eytton.
Orsedd	3	13 4 0	ditto
Parrys	15	13 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	40	13 12 0	A. Eytton.
Bryn Gwilog	20	13 7 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Long Lake	10	15 2 0	A. Eytton.
Holywell Level	10	12 6 6	A. Courage & Co.
Merilyn	3½	12 14 6	A. Eytton.
Grosvenor	4	12 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Lord Richard	8	13 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Liannog United	33	12 12 0	A. Courage & Co.
Lower Park	4	12 18 0	A. Eytton.
Corn Clifton	36½	11 5 0	Fairbairn & Ashton.
Mill Dam Mining Company	1½	6 10 0	ditto

Sold on the 10th October.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Brondfryd	30	13 9 6	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Tamar	52	21 5 0	—
Round Hill	25	13 5 6	—

Sold on the mine.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
North Porthilly	7	12 17 6	Trefry's Trustees.

BLACK TIN.			
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.
Fein-an-drea	11 9 1 13	—	£738 3 6—Chyndour.
St. Just United	5 13 0 26	—	385 5 6—

COPPER ORES.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre	96	13½	£11 17 0
Knockmahon	94	13½	11 16 0
ditto	92	13½	12 1 0
ditto	90	13½	11 19 6
ditto	84	14	12 1 0
ditto	52	23½	20 10 0
ditto	49	24	20 17 0
ditto	44	20½	18 12 0
ditto	15	63½	54 1 0
ditto	14	63	52 6 0
Knockmahon	71	9½	8 6 0
ditto	70	9½	8 6 0
ditto	93	11½	10 10 0
ditto	60	11½	10 10 0
ditto	57	11½	10 8 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.			
Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre.....	66	1379	£117 0
ditto.....	94	1342	11 16 0
ditto.....	92	1344	12 1 0
ditto.....	90	1378	11 19 6
ditto.....	84	14	12 1 0
Knockmahon, 94....	55	934	4 4 0
Barnhaven.....	100	1154	9 16 6
ditto.....	80	1154	10 7 6
ditto.....	79	107	9 1 0
Barn Ore.....	107	34	2 9 0

ditto	52	335	20	10	0	Worthing, S.A.	48	51	44	15	6
ditto	49	24	20	17	0	Brada United, Ad.	58	58	4	12	6
ditto	44	20	18	12	0	Laxey	34	45	3	11	6
ditto	15	63	54	1	0	Piedmont ..	18	14	3	4	6
ditto	14	62	52	5	6	West Kame ..	18	38	2	16	0
Knockmahon ..	71	98	8	8	6	Kannorec Pre.	61	61	63	10	6
do	70	91	8	8	6	Connaroot ..	16	50	4	4	0

TOTAL.			
Tons.	1655	£21,474 5 6	
Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 28.—Berehaven, 551—Knockmahon, 412—Valencia, 144—New Cornwall (South Australia), 67—Victor Emanuel, 61—Mount Rose, 37—Bampfyde, 32—Lochwinnoch, 26—British Regulus, 20—Wheal Maria, 10—Precipitate, 10—London, 10—Bathurst, 4—Total, 1884 tons.			

AVERAGES.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	10 3 16	£8 16 6	£108 10 6
Foreign	20½	18 6 6	99 9 0

Sale 14 13 16.			
Produce.	Price.	Standard.	
British	10 3 16	£12 10 6	£102 19 0
Totals—British, 931; Foreign, 724=1655 tons (21 cwt.).			

Barrick and Sons	119	2313	13	8
Jennings and Co.	68	636	0	0
South Copper Company	68	636	0	0
Total	1655	£21,474	5	6

Copper ores for sale at Swansea, Oct. 28.—Berehaven, 551—Knockmahon, 412—Valencia, 144—New Cornwall (South Australia), 67—Victor Emanuel, 61—Mount Rose, 37

—Barrofpide, 32—Lochwinnoch, 26—British Regulus, 20—Wheal Maria, 10—Precipitate, 10—London, 10—Bathurst, 4—Total, 1384 tons.			
AVERAGES.			
	Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British	10 3-16.....	£ 8 16 6	£108 10 6
Foreign	20%	18 6 6	99 9 0

AVERAGE PRICE PER TON.			
Quantity of Ore	2465 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 172 tons 7 cwt.	14,123 1 0
Amount of Money	£127 7 0	Average Produce	6½
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £124 17 0.—Produce, 6½.			

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
West Basset	73	£4 10 0	Rosewarne Consols	43	£9 1 6
ditto	72	4 13 0	ditto	69	9 14 0
ditto	66	7 3 0	ditto	20	2 10 6
ditto	64	4 8 6	Truloweth	45	4 14 0
ditto	59	4 8 6	ditto	37	4 8 6

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Notices to Correspondents.

* * * Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

SILVER'S PATENT AEROHYDROSTATIC HOISTING APPARATUS.—"D." (Brompton).—A description of Mr. Silver's Aerohydrostatic hoisting apparatus, which will be found among the French machinery, was given in the *Mining Journal* of August 30. We understand that it has since been proposed to apply the principle to the raising and lowering of railway trains, and that a model has been placed in the International Exhibition within the last few days. We shall fully describe it in our next.

WHEAL SETON.—In reply to your correspondent, "A Shareholder," I beg to state that my remarks on this mine, under the heading Notabilia, in the *Journal* of Sept. 27, were simple extracts from a report by a respectable agent in the neighbourhood, who had inspected the mine for me. I am since informed that the mine below the 140, and also the north lode, have further fallen off, and I have little doubt the report of the agents at the approaching meeting will confirm this. I have no wish to disparage Wheal Seton, it is a good mine, and will always command a fair market, if left to its merits.—YREAX.

MINING REMINISCENCES.—We have received numerous communications, referring to the letters of "A Cautious Man," for many of which we cannot afford space, while some refer to such private transactions as to render them unsuitable for publication.

NORTH CARADON (Limited).—The letter in last week's *Journal*, signed "Thos. Parkyn," is a wilful misstatement from beginning to end. Mr. Parkyn was never engaged by this company to inspect their property, nor does his report appear in the prospectus. His grievance rests with the previous owner of the property who employed him, and has nothing to do with the present company, who declined to insert his report in their prospectus.—G. H. FLETCHER, F.S.S., Sec., Oct. 9.

THE LANTWIT VARDRE COLLIERY COMPANY.—I think the public should know something more respecting this property. As stated in the prospectus, the Messrs. Powell and Son have a colliery within a few hundred yards, which they have worked for years. Although the Lantwit Vardre property is so near, is it not a fact that Messrs. Powell have recently leased a large tract of mineral property, and commenced working on another side of the Lantwit Vardre pit, and that they entirely passed over the claims of the Lantwit Vardre? Can it really be that such a firm as Messrs. Powell would have done this if, in their opinion, the Lantwit Vardre were such a property as described in the prospectus of the new company?—J. S.

TALYBARN SLATE COMPANY.—The letter of "Subscriber" has been received.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

The religion of the human heart is charity. We speak not of mere almsgiving-benevolence, of that which extends the helping hand to the shivering mendicant by the wayside, or of that sympathy of the Christian community which has action in the establishing of missions to the benighted African, and which too frequently expends itself in strained efforts to "make the Ethiopian white," while at its own door stand applicants for relief and philanthropic assistance. It is our pleasing duty to record a proof of the home exercise of sound rational philanthropy and its results. Blessing him who gave and him who received, its influence has created many a cheerful hearth, many a stalwart arm has by it been braced to the industry of the country, and it is not too much to say that the boon is of a nature and character worthy of the profound consideration of every landed proprietor in our mineral districts. The testimonial to the Rev. GEORGE POOLE NORRIS, owner of the land in which the South Caradon Mine is worked, has more in it than the mere interchange of courtesy between fortunate adventurers and the lord who levies dues upon their labour. Neither is it a lure to favour still within the power of accordance; on the contrary, all that was wanted has been received, all that was asked has been freely given. Than the sterling value of the presentation a few days since voted to Mr. NORRIS at Liskeard, there is a higher standard, and one, we have no doubt, that holds precedence in the estimation of the reverend gentleman to whom the homage has been so worthily paid. The testimonial represents a principle; it involves the moral of fair dealing, and illustrates the fact that liberality and kindly consideration on the part of the mine owners not only produce material benefits to themselves, by encouraging and sustaining mineral industry, but are creative of that good feeling which elevates and cements society.

The South Caradon Company have set a good example, but the Rev. Mr. NORRIS has afforded a still better. It is to be hoped other proprietors will go and do likewise. To the candelabra of massive value, elegant in design, and beautiful in all construction, presented to him as a tribute—a grateful homage—the eye may turn admiringly; but the inscription upon

that silver memorial is far more precious than its sterling value, for it speaks a moral, not alone to the present, but to the future. It will teach a coming generation: in it is a sermon, the exhortation of which will not, we hope, be addressed to listless hearers—its principle is self-evident, and never was it more deservedly applied. Recognising fully the practical good contained in the scroll upon this memorial, we are happy in giving it a place in the columns of the *Journal*, and we congratulate those from whose right-mindedness and intelligence it emanated:—

"Presented to the Rev. GEORGE POOLE NORRIS, and MARY ANN, his wife, by the shareholders of the South Caradon Mining Company, as a token of the high esteem and great respect entertained by the shareholders for the generous and considerate conduct of Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS on the renewal of the South Caradon Mining Sett. Dated May 6th, 1862."

Here the enquiry will arise as to what act of generosity and consideration the inscription on the candelabra refers? Simply to that which distinguishes the reverend gentleman, Mr. NORRIS, from other lords, inasmuch as he renewed the lease of the mine without mulcting the shareholders in a premium, and is satisfied with 1-18th dues. Fortunate would it be for the mining interest was this liberality less singular in its occurrence. Were it, as it ought to be, more general in application to adventure, the progress of our great industry would be better stimulated and sustained. But let us glance at the facts of the case before us. In the year 1838 the South Caradon Mine was entered on the Dividend List, and there continued, with great advantage to those who had invested capital therein, up to 1847, when there was a suspension of such payments, and then the consideration of the Rev. Mr. NORRIS and his amiable lady was invoked in favour of the adventurers. They reduced the dues from 1-15th to 1-18th, and although retaining the power of returning to the former standard, they did not when, in 1851, the mine renewed its dividends, exact the increase they were entitled to. This was not all. In every way this liberal and prudent landlord fostered the undertaking, and, as we shall show, reaped advantages, of the continuance of which we heartily wish him a long enjoyment.

Since 1836 the South Caradon Mine has paid to labourers and merchants about 600,000*l.*, in dividends 200,000*l.*, and in dues to the Rev. Mr. NORRIS 43,000*l.* This latter sum people might be tempted to say is a rich reward for liberality, but those who know Mr. NORRIS grudge him not the fortunate issue of his spirited and considerate conduct. Respecting the results of mining industry in the locality in which he resides he bears a pleasing and cheering testimony, and we cannot do better than quote his own words:—"During the last 25 years I can see great alteration and improvement in this town (Liskeard). I recollect that 25 years ago it was almost struggling for existence; but now, if I look around me, I see prosperity in every cottage, and the knowledge of this prosperity and comfort amply rewards me for having acted as I have done. Remember also that mining does not stand alone, but that there are auxiliaries to it, many of them being essential—and I cannot but compliment the adventurers of the South Caradon Mine on those efforts which they have made for opening up the traffic of the neighbourhood. I must say that the result of the traffic which these efforts have developed is most startling, and what the result will further be another generation will probably determine. I think, however, that there have been efforts made in this insignificant portion of the world which must startle many." Here we have a conscientious clerical evidence of the vast importance mineral explorations are to those localities in which they occur: what they are to the general common weal it is needless to refer to statistically on the present occasion. The mine-produce (carboniferous, cuperous, and lead-yielding) of this country places her in a position more exalted than that ever achieved by any other nation of ancient or modern times. And why? Because, in affording a pabulum to industry, it enabled it to impress into its service intelligence which would, probably, have otherwise lain dormant. Discovery thence followed on discovery: the blast-furnace, the steam-engine, the rail, and the iron ship constituted a combination of scientific and commercial powers, which could not fail to crown the labours of a free people with enduring prosperity. Those appliances of sovereignty and civilised advancement are essentially and inexhaustibly ours. In referring to Mr. NORRIS's generous assistance, by counsel, advice, and monetary outlay, in promoting the formation and opening of the district railway, Mr. THOMAS KITTO, the South Caradon purser, very pertinently and forcibly remarked that, did other proprietors unite as cordially in so laudable a cause, "their estates"—owing to the establishing of new mines through the facilities of rail transit—"would be doubled in value, and their income from the underground portion of their property would excel that which they derived from above ground." The value of Mr. NORRIS's good example was further testified to by the laudatory mention of Lieutenant ROBERTS, who assimilated his dues to the figure accepted by the former gentleman. Wisdom, saith the ancient proverb, is prolific of its kind; and in this it would seem the truth of the adage is beneficially established. The initiative will not be in vain. Mining does not stand alone. As a branch of productive industry it is unequalled in the benefits it diffuses through the working population. Where surface sterility would not have permitted a house, the "riches in depth" have created flourishing towns, employing thousands, and in securing to labour cheerful hearths and happy homes, have aided the cause of religion, and promoted the progress of universal civilisation.

The graver the accusation, the readier is the multitude to believe in it. The police reports of last Tuesday, detailing the circumstances of a very serious charge brought against Mr. JOHN JENNING, F.S.S., director, secretary, and shareholder of the North Carrook Mining Company, would seem to cast a stigma on the general agencies brought to bear on this important industry. Mr. JESSE JOHN TUSTIN, of Barnet, Hertfordshire, a co-director, was the complainant. The charge was for obtaining by false pretences two dividend warrants for the respective sums of 115*l.* 9*l.* 11*d.* and 19*l.* 5*s.*, and four bankers' cheques for the several sums of 12*l.* 10*s.*, 17*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, 13*l.* 11*s.*, and 21*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* from Messrs. NEWTON, KEATES, and Co., of Liverpool. It is but fair to the accused to announce at this point that the allegation not only was not sustained, but signally failed; and it is doing equal justice to Mr. TUSTIN to say that his zeal so far outstripped his discretion that he knocked, as ARBUTHNOT describes, his head against a post, and bore from the Guildhall some very damaging evidences of the concussion; in fact, he was made a martyr to his own astuteness. But with neither one nor the other of the individuals concerned have we the slightest sympathy. *Arcades ambo*: it is a pity to see them separated, and, for the credit of mining, we hope they will be reconciled and reunited, lest being parted they would severally diffuse the mischievous system upon which the North Carrook transactions have been carried on. What we aim at in referring to this affair is not to say anything severe and reprehensive of those persons, but to disabuse the public mind of the erroneous impression that *their* company is even within the shade of a shadow typical of the general class of mine associations. Quite the contrary; there exists not the slightest affinity between the TUSTIN-JENNING's organisation of companies and that fair business-like, responsible system upon which adventures are now based, and of which there are hundreds of very eminent examples.

The principle of mining is not, we repeat, assailed by the facts of this exposure. In this instance one infected sheep does not taint the flock; it rather, by the force of healthy comparison, proves their soundness and value; and now we put the plain question—Who is to blame in this matter? Most assuredly those of the speculative public who heedlessly purchase shares in concerns of an equivocal character. The error admits of no plea of excuse, for our advertising columns can at any moment afford the names and offices of respectable shareholders and brokers, who never swerve from being responsible for the advice they give, and who will not compromise their character, or sully their fair fame, by recommending the scrip of mythical companies. Our unceasing care has been to guard the public from those bubble associations which every now and then appear on the surface of our mining share market. Our warnings have certainly not been in vain, and we shall never hesitate to renew them. The constitution of companies can, when legitimate, be very easily enquired into. Courting investigation, the secretaries and directors of fairly-formed associations will afford every possible facility to those who, willing to invest, desire the requisite knowledge which prudence suggests and reason ratifies, before an outlay of capital be decided on. The course, then, is plain. Purchase shares only through a known respectable broker. To such a dealer fair play is of vital consequence. He has a direct interest in the successful speculation of his clients, and will, by his experience and market information, shield them from the sharkish and designing. We deeply deplore occurrences like that to which we have considered it our duty to comment upon. In no malicious or vindictive spirit have we done so. Both the parties named are unknown to us, except through the channels to which their imprudence, to speak mildly, have supplied a current scandal; and, while hoping they will in their future of mining adapt their interests to more

appreciable organisations, it is not invidious to point to that they are a ledge, and whisper to the speculative community the simple word *Caution*.

THE TIN TRADE.

There has been a decided improvement in this article, both as to demand and price. The transactions have been large, here and in the land; and the upward movement was accelerated by the advance in the tin market. The deliveries both here and in Holland during Sept. were large, and were expected; and, owing to a sudden demand for tin in China and Japan, there was a probability of the European supply of Straits being considerably curtailed. At Singapore has advanced, and now stands on a par with 12*l.* in London. The tin market here, and the tin market in Penang for transmission to Europe, have been very quiet, and the tin market in Hongkong and Japan. The supply of English tin, though not excessive, but the demand keeps pace with it, so that there is no accumulation of stock either in Cornwall or London. The increased shipment of tin here, as well as on the Continent, are known to be small. The quantity of tin in Holland on Sept. 30 was as follows, compared with the three preceding years:

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock in Holland	93,287=2900	81,760=2530	83,972=2740	84,773
Arrived towards next sale	31,407=951	30,723=950	32,923=1020	34,773
Stock here	1870	1020	600	

Total tons 6760 4600 4400 4400
The quantity of tin now about for Great Britain is 1141 tons, against 1048 tons in 1861, and 1114 tons in 1860, against 1114 tons in 1859, which the market closes firm, and with an upward tendency.
BANCA.—A very fair business has been done, deliverable here from Holland, varying from 11*l.* to 11*l.* 11*d.* In Holland the transactions amount to between 8000 and 9000 slabs, from 6*l.* 7*d.* to 6*l.* 9*d.*, closing firm at the latter price.
ENGLISH.—The price was advanced 4*d.* per ton on the 28th ult.; the market steady, and the demand fair.

The official returns from Holland are as follows:—

	1862.	1861.	1860.	1859.
Stock on warrants, Sept. 1	Slabs 105,406	94,011		
Delivered in Sept.	12,119	12,581		

Stock on warrants, Oct. 1 92,287 81,800
Arrived towards next sale 31,407 30,723
The arrivals of tin in London during Sept. were as follows:
Straits, per *Irone* 1711 slabs; Banca, from Holland 1140
Making since Jan. 1, into London:— 1862. 1861. 1860.
Banca Slabs 9,233 7,910 16,195
Straits 56,481 58,507 44,425

Total 66,004 66,417 60,620
We estimate the present stock of tin in warehouse here at 1870 tons.
The export of tin from Singapore, from July 20 to Aug. 20, was to Great Britain 2563 pekuls; Continental Europe and America, nil—price 32*l.* 5*d.* From Penang, the same period—to Great Britain, 4192; America, 2465; and Continental Europe, pekuls—price 32*l.* 5*d.*

The import and export of tin during the month of August last, and the first months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861, has been as follows:
Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months ending Aug. 31.
1860. 1861. 1862. 1860. 1861. 1862.
Import—cwt. 1,926 3,318 6,012 37,202 23,001 37,202
Export—Foreign 176 45,15 861 6,516 13,928 13,928
"English 6,440 5,814 8,219 37,623 37,623 37,623
Tin-plates have been in very good demand, and makers are well supplied with but, notwithstanding the rise in the raw material, prices of Charcoal remain the same, 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in Liverpool, and 6*d.* more in London. Consignments are from 2*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in Liverpool, and 2*l.* 6*d.* in London. There is a fair demand for tin-plate quotations in New York leaves a fair margin on shipment of all kinds of tin-plate to that quarter are fully double those of last year.
The declared value of tin-plates exported during August last, and the first months of this year, compared with 1860 and 1861, has been as follows:
Month ending Aug. 31. Eight months ending Aug. 31.
1860. 1861. 1862. 1860. 1861. 1862.
£152,463 £69,328 £109,758 £1,017,024 £596,187 £1,017,024
VON DADELBERG and SONS.

ON PEAT FUEL—No. IV. STEAM—(Continued).

Since our last *Journal* went to press we have been favoured with a report of Mr. Benjamin Fothergill's report on the use of condensed steam engines of the steam tug *John Lee*, at the trial trip, which we have already noticed. Mr. Fothergill is so high an authority on such subjects, and his report is expressed with so much clearness, as well as confidence, that we feel much pleasure in appending it to our previous observations on peat fuel. It will be remarked, that though the duty done by the tug in comparison with coal, was as 2:33 to 1:00, yet Mr. Fothergill states the result would have been more in favour of peat if the fire-bars had been so far apart.

It is difficult to estimate the importance of using such fuel in the Navy, and in steam-ships generally. In addition to the enormous saving in the quantity consumed, and the benefit of substituting freight for the incidental advantages of absence of smoke, accelerated propulsion, evaporation of steam, preservation of fire-bars and boilers, and fire from spontaneous combustion, are great recommendations to peat. Mr. Fothergill states—

On Saturday, Aug. 9, I went on board the *John Lee*, steam-tug, lying off Black and was introduced to Mr. Tredgold, foreman for Mr. Stewart, engineer, who presented to witness the trial of the peat fuel. On examination, I found that had been got up by means of a coal fire, and afterwards the fire was allowed to burn down, leaving barely sufficient hot coals to ignite the peat fuel. I gave directions to the men to handle the engines and work the vessel in their accustomed manner, care to throw on fuel so as to maintain steam to the usual pressure at which the engines were worked when they fired up with coals. I had the boiler swept out of the bags of peat brought in. So soon as the fuel became sufficiently ignited, steam was raised to the usual working pressure, the engines were set to work, the vessel proceeded up and down the river; her performance evidently exciting the curiosity of all on board, inasmuch as there was not the least symptom of escaping from the top of the chimney, and the engineer informed me that they maintain steam better than with coal fires. The vessel was under steam for 3 and 20 minutes, after which the remaining fuel was weighed, and the weight taken from the quantity delivered on board, when it was found that 1244 *lb.* (12 cwt. 8 *lb.*) had been consumed. The gentleman in charge of the vessel and the engineer expressed surprise, as they assured me that for such a trip their average consumption of fuel would have been equal to 12 cwt. per hour. I refrain from making any statement as to the amount of saving which would be effected by the introduction of the peat fuel, but I am bound to observe that the fire-bars were too wide apart, consequently allowed a considerable portion of the fuel to pass through, and was consumed. Had they been placed at a suitable distance from each other, the saving would have been still more favourable to the peat fuel. Whilst the vessel was "way," I paid particular attention to the furnaces, &c., and it affords me considerable pleasure to be able to report that from the commencement to the conclusion of the trial there was not the least symptom of smoke, nor was there any deposit of soot on the fire-bars; and although the latter were too far apart for economical working, it appeared to me that these spaces afforded ample means for the introduction of air, and to this circumstance, in all probability, may be attributed the long tongue of pure flame which was to be seen in the furnace immediately each firing up, showing very plainly (by the result) the importance of effecting such combustion.—BENJAMIN FOTHERGILL, C.E.: Cannon-street, Sept. 20.

We have roughly calculated what would be the results of such a coal-consuming company as the Peninsular and Oriental abandoning and adopting in its stead such peat as Mr. Fothergill employed in the experimental trip of which he has reported the particulars; and they are almost incredible. That gigantic company, with a share capital of more than two millions, and half a million on debentures, have a steam of 50 ships, averaging 1450 tons. Customs' measurement, and 300-horsepower engines, for each ship. The consumption of coal in such a company must be at least 400,000 tons per annum, and considering the great distance to which the transport ships are sent to maintain a supply at some of the coal stations, the average cost of the coal cannot be less than 4*l.* and 10*d.* per ton. If peat could be obtained at the same price as coal, and the quantity will suffice, the saving would be 400,000*l.* per annum. But it is not all. If the storage room for peat is the same as for coal, the increased revenue from freight, occupying half the space now appropriated to coal, would be little, if at all, less than the saving in the cost of fuel; nor would the wages of the reduced number of stokers be an insignificant item in the year's account. The company referred to has conferred an amount of public benefit by their huge and spirited undertaking, and we should not grudge them any accession to their income; but when time comes, which we hope and believe is not distant, that they will be able to avail themselves of the extraordinary advantages which may result from the use of peat fuel in marine engines, it will be their policy and pleasure to share those advantages with the public, whose well-being they support they have long and liberally received.

IRISH & SWEDISH IRON.—In the vicinity of Sixmilebridge, near Limerick, a deposit of valuable minerals, comprising iron, copper, lead, sulphur, has been found, and from the account given of it there can be little doubt that it will attract the attention of capitalists. The iron, perhaps, the most important deposit, it being a fine magnetic ore, similar to that of Sweden. The discoverer considers that it is the most valuable as it has been found in England or Scotland. The sulphur is described as being of fine quality, whilst it is so favourably situated that the cost of transporting it to the spot with facility. The lead is also good, and the same extent of area of silver could readily be effected at the mines. The lead deposit is to be 2000 acres. The copper deposit extends over 4000 acres, and is also described as being of fine quality. The iron, copper, and sulphur could be worked by adit levels, and there is abundant water to get power for working the lead. The properties are from one to six miles apart.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

the several large and rare specimens exhibited, and there was not a case which had not its peculiar attractions for the visitors.

the market at Paris is represented as in a good state, the demand being well sustained. English is quoted at 99½; United States, 100½; rough Chilean, 94½; and Corocoro mineral, 96½. The market for lead has been calm at Paris; rough French lead at 21½, and Spanish at 21½. At Berlin and Cologne, prices have been well held, and has been well dealt in at a slight advance. The Dutch market has been very active, and several thousand ingots of zinc have been sold. The comparative situation of the market was estimated at the close of last month—

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Ingots 105,406	94,011	100,802	
Ingots in Sept.	12,119	12,261	12,430

Black, Sept. 30 93,287 81,750 88,072

of the Société de Commerce for the approaching sale was estimated at 30,723 ingots at the corresponding period of 1861. At the same time, the market for Banca has been 124½; at Detroit, 121½; and English 117½. The encouraging advices from other centres, tin has remained without much change, and not much has been doing in it. At Cologne, prices have been well held, and has been well dealt in at a slight advance. The Dutch market has been very active, and several thousand ingots of zinc have been sold. The comparative situation of the market was estimated at the close of last month—

The market for lead has been calm at Paris; rough French lead at 21½, and Spanish at 21½. At Berlin and Cologne, prices have been well held, and has been well dealt in at a slight advance. The Dutch market has been very active, and several thousand ingots of zinc have been sold. The comparative situation of the market was estimated at the close of last month—

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REPORT ON CORNWALL AND DEVONSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN THEU.]

OCT. 9.—We are told by those versed in the matter that mining speculation is dull at present, and in a certain sense this is undoubtedly true, notwithstanding the large amount of business transacted. In fact, speculation seems, to a great extent, to be transferred from *mines to shares*; and as share jobbing can only be carried on in concerns which are largely dealt in in the market, it is necessarily confined to a few mines. Thus we see the attention of the speculating public, each following the counsels of his favourite broker, concentrated on a few market concerns, whose prices are tossed about according to the chances of broker-warfare, and with little reference to any intrinsic value in the mines themselves. Within the present year, and at the present moment, several mines have been, and are, selling at prices enormously above their real value, while others are selling equally below their value. For brokers—or rather broker-jobbers, for in the Mining Market they invariably combine both—this is a monstrously profitable state of things: so much so that mining sharebrokers in London are multiplying with extraordinary rapidity. If the results of this system of inordinate share jobbing were confined to the brokers and their clients, I would very willingly, for my part, leave them to themselves; for of any class of men I ever came across I know of none less deserving of sympathy in their losses than the ordinary run of mine share speculators. But it does not end here; on the contrary, with the progress it is making at present it threatens seriously to demoralise the Cornish mine agents, and to impede the progress and improvement of mining engineering in that county. For mining in West Cornwall to hold its own, with the increasing depth and consequent cost of the mines, every energy of the managers and agents should be concentrated in devising improvements in machinery and modes of working; and this is quite incompatible with attention to share jobbing and the absorbing anxiety of time bargains. With the leading managers in the county, and with the agents in the more respectable mines in the old districts, share-jobbing is, of course, unknown; but with certain managers and agents, and particularly in the newer districts, it is, I am sorry to say, otherwise; and it is no uncommon thing to find agents regularly buying and selling "for the account." Nothing but evil can come of this, and the sooner the system is checked by a strong expression of opinion as to its impropriety, the better it will be for the progress of Cornish mining: if those who are already inoculated with the virus of the time-bargain spirit are beyond recovery, such an expression of opinion may yet save many younger men, who will otherwise be led into it by the force of example.

Among mines which have been long neglected, but which have recently come more into favour, are those situated to the north-east of Camborne, on the borders of Illogan and Camborne parishes—North Crofty, North Roskear, and Wheal Seton. All of these have been rich mines in their time, and for a long time have shown prospects of becoming again profitable; they were neglected, however, by general speculators, and some were selling recently for scarcely the value of the machinery. They are all substantial concerns, and well worthy of the attention they now receive.

NORTH CROFTY MINE, in the parish of Illogan, lies about one-third of a mile to the north of the Carn Brea granite range and of Cook's Kitchen and Tincroft sets, with which it is parallel. The ground was originally worked as Trevenon Mine, after which it was amalgamated with Long Close and Dudnace Mines, to the south, and worked as East Crofty. A few years ago the ground was again divided into North Crofty and South Crofty—the former lying to the north of the turnpike-road, comprising the old Trevenon ground, and the latter lying to the south of the road, adjoining Tincroft and Cook's Kitchen, including the Long Close and Dudnace ground. The most important lode in the set is Reeve's lode, a great caunter, bearing 25° north of west, and underlying north from 18 in. to 2 feet per fathom. The other lodes worth mentioning are the Trevenon or engine lode, bearing 22° north of west, and underlying north 2½ feet per fathom; and the Cherry Garden lode, bearing a little south of west, and underlying south. The Trevenon lode falls into Reeve's lode going east; and the Trevenon and Cherry Garden lodes are one above the 10 fm. level, where they diverge in opposite underlies.

There are six principal shafts in the mine, which, taken from east to west, are as follows:—Rule's down to the 140, Doctor's down to the 130, Praed's down to the 150, Richerick's down to the 140, the engine-shaft down below the 170, and Petherick's shaft below the 150. In the eastern part of the mine, which was originally worked as Pool Mine—that is, east of Rule's shaft—Reeve's lode made considerable deposits of copper above the 43. Between Rule's and Doctor's the ore made to the 70, between Doctor's and Praed's it made to the 80, and westward of Praed's the lode is productive to the 100, and even deeper. This dip of the ore is accounted for by the junction of the lode with an elvan course, bearing 12° south of west, and underlying north 6 ft. in a fathom. This elvan, which is also met with in North Roskear Mine, to the west, consequently intersects Reeve's lode at an angle of 37°, and overtakes it in the underlie. The point of intersection between the lode and elvan at surface is in the extreme eastern part of the workings about Pool village: but coming west this deepens rapidly, passing through Rule's shaft about the 43, and falling into the 60 about 15 fms. west of Doctor's, but not being seen at the engine-shaft until about the 150. The copper ore deposits of Reeve's lode evidently made above this elvan, and consequently dipped with it.

The Trevenon, or engine, lode makes an angle of 23° with Reeve's lode, and overtakes it in the underlie. The engine-shaft and Praed's shaft are sunk from surface on this lode, but the latter comes into Reeve's lode about the 170, although the engine-shaft does not come into it until a little above the 170. Cherry Garden lode has made considerable returns, both above and below the elvan, which intersects it much shallower than the northern lodes, but principally below it.

Compared with the great lodes of the district, Reeve's lode, bearing, as it does, so much to the north of west, from Pool village to the centre of Wheal Seton set, is a strong caunter, yet it is a lode of great strength, and through its run has been very productive. In the eastern part of North Crofty it made a magnificent deposit of copper at the old Pool Mine, under the village of that name; and westward it was also extremely productive at Wheal Crofty, now in North Roskear sett. East of Rule's shaft, the back of Reeve's lode is in South Crofty sett, but as it underlies the deeper parts are in North Crofty sett. Under the elvan Reeve's lode then became poor for copper, so much so that, although the mine was sunk by the old party to below the 170, the two bottom levels were abandoned, and the water let in to the 150, about 14 years ago. It is only within the last three or four months that this water has been forked, and the 170 ends commenced driving; but within this short period very important improvements have been met with, which seem to show that there is every probability of North Crofty becoming, like its southern neighbours, a productive tin mine in depth under the rich deposits of copper. The tin ground about the engine-shaft may be called the western tin ground, and appears to continue in the dip of the rich deposits of copper. Besides this western tin ground, there is also an eastern run of tin ground about Rule's and Doctor's shaft, where the mine is down to the 150. About Rule's shaft there is a run of slidy ground, east of which the lode has not been traced, and up to which this eastern run of tin ground seems to make. In this part of the mine a winze is sinking below the 150, which will ultimately communicate with the 170 east, coming from the engine-shaft, but from which, in the meantime, a 160 intermediate level can be driven back under the run of eastern tin ground gone down in the 150 fathom level.

Thus there seem to be two distinct shoots of tin ground opening out in North Crofty; the western shoot, in the 170, to the west of the engine-shaft, which appears to make in the same run as the rich bunches of copper upwards; and the eastern shoot, about Doctor's and Rule's shafts, where a productive lode is opening out in new ground. In this part of the mine the lode has never been seen below the 100, east of the slide, which knocks it to pieces; consequently, a discovery east of the slide would be particularly important, as it would open up a large piece of high ground. North Crofty is under the management of Capt. Joseph Vivian, of North Roskear, who, with Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, occupies, indisputably, the first place among Cornish mine managers. Capt. Vivian has for many years held the management of North Roskear, but it is only more recently that North Crofty came under his direction, when the late East Crofty adventurers determined to abandon the mine. As the abandonment of North Crofty would have thrown its water on North Roskear, Capt. Vivian and his friends, believing that in time the mine would answer, determined to take up the set at the value of the materials. Since then he has had a long uphill work, but he has boldly, yet cautiously, worked on, and has now the satisfaction of seeing his labours drawing to a successful issue. Too much credit cannot be given to the judgment and enterprise shown by Captain

Vivian in rescuing this mine from abandonment, for if it had stopped the result would, probably, have been the ultimate stoppage of North Roskear, which, in its turn, would certainly have involved the embarrassment, and not improbably the abandonment, of other concerns. In a district like this the mines are all linked together, and whatever contributes to the success of the one aids the others. It is remarkable that in East Crofty the most influential shareholders were also those most largely interested as lords; not merely in that mine, but in adjoining property; yet they abandoned the one and jeopardised the other, under the influence of advice which the result has proved to have been unsound. Under the circumstances that the present working was commenced, it is natural to suppose that its financial position was not the strongest, and that it was necessary to move cautiously; so that many things which, strictly speaking, ought to have been done before have only been lately accomplished. It was thus with the drainage of the bottoms, which has only been recently effected, with such a successful result. The other agents at North Crofty are Capt. William Thomas, who is also agent at North Roskear, and Capt. George Bennetts, who is also agent at West Condurrow. Mr. Almond E. Pauli, of Camborne, is the purser.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

OCT. 6.—The Coal Trade still continues somewhat sluggish, some favoured collieries are fully employed, but many others are only partially so. The steam coal collieries in Northumberland have many of them been dull lately; but it must be remembered that the coal produced at those collieries is enormous. The quantity put out by one pit is continually increasing, so that to keep pace with this increased production the exports must be largely increased. At the last new winning at Seaton Delaval, where the largest winding-engine ever erected for the purpose of drawing coals is to be found, capable of lifting about 1500 tons per day, the quantity worked has reached about 500 tons per day, and the workings are being extended on the most gigantic scale, no less than 16 pairs of exploring and winning headways and bords being in progress. When the works are fully developed this large engine will be fully employed, and the largest quantity ever worked by one shaft will be raised. The exports for the last month from the north-eastern ports will, we believe, prove to be more satisfactory than the last months have shown, but we have not as yet received "Brown's Export List." The exports from Sunderland have, however, we learn, been very large, much larger than in any former month; the exports from this place having reached in Sept. 127,484 tons against 91,137 tons in Sept. last year, and in Sept., 1860, 85,564 tons were exported; these figures showing an increase in the trade of last month over the corresponding month in last year of 36,711 tons of coal, and for the past five months the exports amounted to 586,501 tons, in 1712 vessels. The following goods were exported from the Tyne last week:—43,852 tons of coals, 3500 tons coke, 8497 cwt. iron, and 5593 tons alkali. Much agreeable excitement has been shown in Newcastle during the last two days, caused by the visit of the great financier, Mr. Gladstone. At the dinner in the Town Hall, on Tuesday, about 600 gentlemen attended, forming such a gathering as has seldom taken place in the North, and yesterday he passed down the river, attended by the municipal and other bodies connected with the Tyne, when he was highly gratified by the sight of the crowded harbour, and the progress lately made in the formation of docks, piers, and other improvements lately effected, and in progress, on the Tyne. In our next we hope to give some account of the state and prospects of the Iron Trade in the North.

The bodies of the men lost in the Monkwearmouth shaft have now all been recovered, and the coroner's inquest was held on Saturday. Mr. Smith, the viewer, was examined, and put in plans and models of the shaft, scaffold, and cradle. He attributed the accident to the failure of the stone on the shaft side, the supports of the scaffold being cut into the stone on each side. This failure he attributes to the occurrence of a slip or fault in the stone beyond the end of the scaffold, which went down in a slanting direction, and terminated at a point 8 feet below the scaffold. When the scaffold gave way the stone and ashes would act like the plunger of a pump, a vacuum or exhaustion of air would be caused between the top of the debris and the cradle, which exhaustion would increase with the velocity of the fall. The pressure of air before the accident would be 17 lbs. to the square inch on the cradle and beneath it; this being the density of the air at a depth of 100 fms. from the surface. The rush of air to fill up the space would come from the top; and, assuming 10 lbs. per square inch as the pressure produced by the falling rubbish, this gives a weight of 85 tons suddenly thrown upon the cradle. He had no doubt that the pressure would reach 17 lbs. per square inch. The chains, made to bear 51 tons only, would naturally break. He accounted for two chains only breaking by supposing that the greatest weight would be on one side of the cradle. Mr. Easton was examined, and gave similar evidence to Mr. Smith. The chains were made by Mr. Abbott, of Gateshead, and were tested and of good workmanship. Jos. Lamb was examined. He was one of those employed on the cradle, and was at bank when the accident occurred for a moment. His evidence corroborated that of the previous witnesses. Mr. Blake, a chainmaker, was examined. He considered the chains were of good workmanship, and the quality of the iron very good. He thought the strain must have been unequal on the chains, or the rope would have broke first. After the conclusion of the evidence the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

This remarkable case has attracted much attention. The falling of the scaffold (taking the theory advanced to be correct), bringing a force into play which resulted in the death of five men. So far as we are aware, no life was ever lost in a similar manner. Numbers have been killed by concussions and furnace air currents, caused by explosions of gas, however, and the movement of the scaffold and the debris above it would be extremely rapid—perhaps equal to the movement of explosive gas; so that the occurrence ought to act as a warning to all engaged in shaft repairs. The wonderful elasticity of atmospheric air when confined in narrow channels, such as shafts, drifts, levels, &c., ought always to be duly taken into consideration. And too much attention cannot be paid to the absolute security of scaffolds intended to bear heavy weights, &c.

A general meeting of the members of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers was held on Saturday, at the rooms of the Institute, Neville Hall, Newcastle; the President (Mr. Nicholas Wood) in the chair. There was no paper read, but a discussion of some length, and considerable interest, on Mr. G. B. Forster's paper, "On the late Accident at Hartley," took place. With the details of the sad event the public are already too well aware. On the subject of the recent enactment as to double shafts, the meeting seemed to be unanimous in opinion that every colliery ought either to have more than one shaft, or, in lieu of a second, some other means of ingress and egress. Some strong opinions were also expressed as to the propriety of securely walling all shafts, without which a proper amount of security cannot be attained. On the topic of engine-beams there was a good deal of conversation, and it seemed to be the opinion of Mr. Lionel Brown, Inspector of Coal Mines (who was present), and others, that engine-beams constructed of malleable iron would be preferable to any cast-iron beams. The President said he thought the subject of the construction of engine-beams was deserving of a more material consideration, and he hoped some member would favour the society with a paper on that particular topic, which would give them an opportunity of materially considering the entire question. The President having left the chair, Mr. English was called to it, when a motion was made and carried to confirm the recommendation of the council, as to the investment of the legacy of 3000l., bequeathed to the institute by the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, after which the meeting separated.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

OCT. 9.—The quarterly meetings of ironmasters and other persons connected with the production or sale of iron, or the materials which constitute it, have been held—at Wolverhampton yesterday, and at Birmingham to-day. Both meetings have been characterised by the more confident tone which has been observable and has been reported during the last two months. The attendance at Wolverhampton was not very large, but there was a decided disposition to give out orders, and the accounts were in almost every case of a favourable character. At to-day's meeting the attendance was larger, and more of the merchants and others from a distance were present, and the meeting was decidedly firm. The demand still runs mainly in plates, sheets, and angle and other bars of complex section, for bridges, roofs, and various other kinds of construction in iron. For merchant bars the demand still remains rather dull, although it is better than it was. The opinion to-day was strongly in favour of the belief that the trade will be good for the rest of the year, and orders were given out to a satisfactory extent. Pig-iron had been largely sold for this quarter before the quarterly meetings, but to-day several sales took place at full rates, and in some cases at an advance on the prices paid a month or fortnight ago. There appears a general anticipation that the improved demand must lead, if it continue, to a number of blast-furnaces being shortly put into operation in this district.

The Millfields boiler explosion will long be remembered as one of the most dreadful accidents of that nature ever known. The committee, at the head of which is the Rev. C. W. Richards, incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Ettingshall, who has collected subscriptions for the surviving sufferers by the explosion, has obtained the handsome sum of 2363l. 7s. 8d., of which they have as yet expended less than 585l. in relief, advertising, &c. A large number of widows and orphans are, however, dependent on the fund, and their relief will, of course, require a long-continued expenditure. Several children, whose fathers lost their lives by the accident, were born after the fatal occurrence.

On Friday last, six young men appeared before the magistrates at Bilston, to answer charges of having neglected their work as under-hand puddlers, at the Millfields Works, near Bilston, where the above explosion had taken place. The defence was that the men had been afraid of an explosion of other boilers at the works, and that from various circumstances they and others had left the works at different times from fear of an explosion. The magistrates appeared indignant

THE DHURODE COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Acts and Amendments of 1856, 57, and 58, insuring limited liability: that is, no shareholder shall be liable for more than the amount of shares he holds, with a special covenant added that his liability terminates as soon as he disposes of his shares.

NOMINAL CAPITAL.
£120,000, in 240 shares of £500 each.
I propose that, for convenience of assignment, &c., two parties shall purchase the mines for £20,000 in hand to the proprietor as part-payment. In consideration and in lieu of this sum they are to have 40 shares: 120 shares are moreover to be allotted to the proprietor as the balance of the purchase-money; and the remaining 80 are to be paid for in cash by the public, and banked in the Joint names of one of the original purchasers, of the proprietor, and of three representatives, being also part holders, of those 80 shares (that is, of £40,000, forming the working capital), to be applied as occasion may require to the opening and exigencies of the mines, together with collateral outlay tending to develop and augment their value.

Thus all the shareholders with a common object will stand on equal terms in proportion to the number of their shares, having each paid the same price per share, freed from further call, and with title to all contingent profit: the proprietor also having virtually contributed his proportion as one of them, to the extent of a moiety of the capital represented by shares, in granting the right to enter and trade upon his exclusive property to the rest; which entitles him to take one-half of the profits, just as if he had actually subscribed to that extent: the other half being divided between the parties who actually furnished the working capital, and those who paid the bonus in hand to the proprietor, in proportion to the amounts respectively subscribed by either. Each share notwithstanding, as capital, remaining entire, and carrying the full amount of premium at any time to its holder, should be chosen to part with it.

The lease will be assigned to the two original purchasers "absolutely" as to their own 40 shares; but only "in trust" as to the 200 shares remaining over and above their own 40.

The date of the lease is February 14, 1861.

DIRECTORS.
One of the purchasers, the proprietor, and three representatives of the working capital of the company (£40,000, as above).

The Dhurode Mines are situated on the south shore of Dunmanus Bay, in the county of Cork, within five miles of the harbour of Crookhaven, and are in fair work, producing chiefly copper, and some lead, of rich qualities. They contain a surface area of 438 acres of highly-mineralised ground, held under a lease of 31 years at a royalty since reduced by fine to one-twentieth.

1.—In the original, or western, mine a shaft was opened to a depth of 57 fms. down upon a valuable north-west and south-east vein, consisting of yellow and of grey copper ore, yielding from 10 to 35 per cent. of metal: 500 to 600 tons of these ores have been extracted and sold; but, from some cause hard to reconcile with good sense and good faith, 30 fathoms of this shaft, which was upon an incline, have been filled up. Another shaft, however, has since been sunk to a depth of 42 fms. perpendicular, which will strike the lode 28 fms. deeper (where the filled-up shaft, if produced, would meet it); and from this lode, extensively driven upon, any amount of such copper can then be obtained by a free outlay in engine, machinery, &c., a shaft for steam operation having been sunk 120 fathoms deep in the valley, as a preliminary, to thoroughly drain the entire set.

2.—More recently, a large east and west lode has been opened upon, and a shaft sunk about 6 fms. in depth. The lead is rich in quality. This lode has been traced and opened upon in various spots for three-quarters of a mile in length; but is at a stand-still, the hands employed having been required elsewhere. Some mining authorities hold this lead to be the back only of a more powerful copper lode—a question which waits upon increased means to extend the works.

3.—Since the date of the lease, two purple ("Fuscan") copper ore lodes, in quartz, have also been discovered. These lodes form quite a new and most valuable feature in the mining set. They have been opened upon in various spots for a length of nearly 300 fms. producing rich stones of purple ore, and showing a marked improvement at the greatest depth reached. These lodes have been cut in a south course 20 fms. from surface, within 8 fms. of each other, and are found to run, the one 15° south of east, the other 6° south of east; and to underlie south, the former bold of 3 fms., the latter 2 fms. in the fm.; thus forming a double junction—viz., in their course and in their underlie, and cutting the stratification at a considerable angle. It is evident that here the junction of the underlie should occur some 45 fms. below the 20 fm. level. This depth will be reached with the present appliances in one year and a half. But a shaft has been sunk 30 fms. down upon the north lode some distance further to the west; and the width of the line subtending the angle of the horizontal junction varying with its distance from this angle, it would seem as if the depth at which the perpendicular junction of the two lodes ought to occur would vary in the same ratio. But the general experience must be borne in mind—that the underlie shoals in the ratio of the increasing width of this subtending line; leading to a fair inference that the perpendicular junction will vary little from 45 fms. below the 20 fm. level at any point on the course of the joined lodes. The horizontal junction will be reached in the present driving east at the 20 fm. level in about two months. The driving west at the same level is distant only 5 fms. from a powerful cross-course, bearing 10° east of south. The perpendicular junction when reached ought, in all reasonable probability, to disclose a lode which, as to abundant produce, high percentage, and continuity of character, will have been hitherto almost without parallel at any locality within the British Islands.

Gold, at an average of 8 ozs. to the ton, has been obtained by an assay of 12 to 14 ton of ore-bearing stuff from the original mine. The purple ore quartz is preparing to like assay.

The machinery on the set is ample for preparation of the ores for market, consisting of a water-wheel, 24 ft. diameter, and 4 ft. breast, attached to the stamps, together with dressing-floors complete, and superabundance of water supply, a smith's forge, a carpenter's shop, and a good residence for the agent, with 10 acres of ground for the mining works.

When the parties, after careful inspection by a competent engineer, shall have agreed for the Dhurode Mines, upon the above terms (£20,000, and 120 £500 shares), the purchase will have been effected upon conditions most encouraging to intelligent enterprise, being one-fourth only in money; the proprietor, also, by agreeing to accept so large a preponderance of the price in shares, evincing his confidence in the successful issue of the undertaking to the purchasers or shareholders, in which latter class the interests of all will then have merged.

I am in no hurry whatever to transfer these mines to other hands in part, being fully prepared to sink down to the junction of the two purple lodes, which, when reached, will much enhance their value; however, if the public should, after inspection, prefer investing under present circumstances, upon the above terms, I am equally ready to meet their wishes.

EDMUND J. BUTLER,
Proprietor, by assignment of the lease,
Belvedere House, Sandymount, Dublin, September 22, 1862.

THE SOVEREIGN GOLD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED)

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57.

Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares, of £1 each.

Deposit on application 5s., and 5s. on allotment.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., 20, St. Helen's place, Bishopsgate.

CHARLES ROBERT ESSEX, Esq., East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, City (Director of the Working Mining Company).

GERALD RALSTON, Esq., (Consul-General of Liberia), Tokenhouse-yard.

HENRY JORDAN, Esq., 7, Alderman-street, Piccadilly.

W. G. GATFIELD, Esq., 27, Leadenhall-street (late of the firm of Cunard and Co., King William-street).

BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, City, E.C.

SOLICITOR—D. P. Hindley, Esq., 10, Old Jewry Chambers, City, E.C.

SECRETARY—Mr. Henry Jones, 10, Old Jewry Chambers.

OFFICES—10, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS.

The object of this company is to purchase and work a most extensive property in North Wales, containing five lodes, one of which is the largest lode of gold-bearing quartz in the district, being upwards of 20 ft. in width, upon which the operations of the company will be chiefly directed.

The property is situated about three miles from Dolgelly, and comprises nearly 400 acres, being about double the extent usually granted by the Crown Commissioners, and is held from them under an agreement for a lease for 21 years, at 1-12th dues. It immediately adjoins the Prince of Wales Gold Mine, from which samples of quartz have been produced from 300 to 400 ozs. of gold per ton (the shares of this company, with £2 15s. paid up, are now selling at £25 per share), while the Imperial Gold Mine, from whence 8 ozs. of gold per ton has been obtained, adjoins the Prince of Wales on the north. The lodes of both these mines traverse the Sovereign Gold Mine. A little further to the west are the celebrated Vigra and Clogau Gold Mines, and there is no doubt the lodes in all the above-named properties are identical.

The set contains five known lodes: the main lode (which is a continuation of the rich lode in the Prince of Wales), varies from 20 to 25 ft. in width, and produces at the surface 1 oz. 12 dwts. of gold per ton. The facilities for working this lode are unprecedented, as the lode crops out at the surface to a very great extent, and thousands of tons of quartz can be broken without the labour of sinking; and as the lode is situated on the top of a mountain with a very steep ascent, there can be levels driven to intersect it at the depth of 1000 feet, while returns are being made from the top by open workings. There is ample water-power all the year round, passing through the property, to carry on all the crushing required, and it is the intention of the directors, as soon as sufficient capital is subscribed, to erect a large number of stamps at once, as the assays already made are sufficient to prove that regular returns of gold can be made.

Several tons of quartz have been broken from the main lode lately, proving highly auriferous; and from samples taken from the greatest depth the lode has been opened on, the following are the results of examinations made by Messrs. Longmaid and Lisabe, City Laboratory and Assay-office, 25, Moorgate-street, London, Sept. 4, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have examined three samples of quartz received from the Sovereign Gold Mine, and that they contain as under:—

No. 1.—Lead 42½ per cent.
Gold 4 ozs. 15 dwts. 16 grs. per ton.
Silver 12 ozs. 8 dwts. 6 grs. "

No. 2.—Gold 2 ozs. 5 dwts. 17 grs. "
Silver 2 ozs. 9 dwts. 10 grs. "
No. 3.—Gold 7 ozs. 0 dwts. 14 grs. "
Silver 0 ozs. 19 dwts. 14 grs. "

(Signed) JOHN LONGMAID,
25, Moorgate-street, City, Sept. 18, 1862.

The specimens of gold-bearing quartz from the Sovereign Gold Mines I have ascertained contain over 2 ozs. of gold to the ton of ore, of 20 dwts.

(Signed) FRANCIS LISABE.

Since the above results were obtained, a deputation from the board of directors have visited the mines, and the following are the results obtained from quartz broken by them out of the main lode at the surface.

Assay-office, 77, 78, and 79, Hatton-garden, London, Sept. 26, 1862.

The sample of quartz from the Sovereign Gold Mine has been carefully crushed and assayed, and found to contain the following proportions of gold, silver and lead:—

Gold 1 ozs. 12 dwts. 0 grs. per ton of 20 dwts.
Silver 3 ozs. 5 dwts. 12 grs. "
Lead 4½ per cent.

(Signed) JOHNSON, MATTHEY, & Co.

The directors have secured the services of Capt. Thomas Faull, late manager of the Almaden Mines, California (one of the most profitable mines in that country), as head manager, and there is no doubt, from his practical experience, the works will be carried out in a manner as will speedily lead to profitable results.

The directors guarantee that a statement of the financial position of the company, with full particulars of the proceedings and results of the workings at the mines, shall be made up every three months, and sent to each shareholder. The meetings of the shareholders will be held half-yearly.

Prospectuses, plans of the Clogau district, and forms of application for shares, may be obtained at the offices of the company, where specimens of the gold quartz broken at the mine may be seen.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 15th Oct. next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY—

CAKE COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 15th day of October, 1862, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, September 29, 1862.

A CAUTIOUS MAN.—Many speculators in mines having written to the writer of the letters signed "A Cautious Man," asking him if it would be agreeable to him to transact their mining business for them, and to give them information when he has, by his inspecting agents, fixed on a good mine to speculate in, informs them, and the public generally, that he will have no objection to act as a broker for them in any mines he may recommend, but in no others.

As soon as possible he will take offices in the City, but, in the meantime, requests that all letters for him may be directed to his private residence.

Those speculators who may entrust him with their business may rest assured that he will make purchases for them in none but good mines, such, in short, as the most experienced mining inspectors in Cornwall would acknowledge to be good. The bulk of calling mines (with but few exceptions), and the trash, he will leave to others to speculate in.

By his system, and by following his advice, he is confident much money may be made in mining. "A Cautious Man" will get any mine in Cornwall inspected by a truthful and experienced agent for two guineas. One inspection frequently saves hundreds of pounds.—Address "A. B. C.," No. 1, Addison-terrace, Kensington, London.

DOES MINING PAY?—FOR FACTS, FIGURES, STATISTICS, AND RESULTS, see TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," acquaintance with which might have saved many an adventurer hundreds of pounds. "A Cautious Man" writes:—"I have no hesitation in saying it is the most correct exposition of mining I have ever seen, and, as a guide to the young speculator, is invaluable."—Per post 13 stamps. 21, Sun-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS—AN EXPERIENCED FURNACE
MANAGER, well acquainted with the Leeds and Manchester manufacturers, will be OPEN TO AN ENGAGEMENT in a short time. First-class testimonials.—Apply to "C. L.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO SULPHUR MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE, an UNLIMITED QUANTITY OF SULPHUR ORE, of 50 per cent. produce. Parties wishing to purchase please state highest price, free on board, to "W. B.," Post-office, Aberdeen, Glamorganshire.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the neighbourhood of the Old Delabole, an EXCELLENT SLATE QUARRY.—Apply to Capt. ENNOB, 5, Whitefriars, Fleet-street; or to Mr. F. B. ROWE, Camelford, Cornwall.

SLATE QUARRY.—AN INTEREST TO BE SOLD in a SLATE QUARRY, now working, near CARSARVON.—Apply to Messrs. FRYSON, TATHAM, and Co., solicitors, 3, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

WINDING AND PUMPING MACHINERY.—FOR SALE, ONE NEW 60 horse power HIGH PRESSURE HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, having a cylinder 24 in. diameter, and 4 ft. stroke. Also, TWO NEW CORNISH STEAM BOILERS, 26 ft. 6 in. long, 6 ft. 6 in. diameter. Also, 12 in. cylinder HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, 20 in. stroke. The above are of first-class materials and workmanship.—For particulars and price, apply to HENRY T. BALFOUR, engineer, 16, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

ASSAYS AND ANALYSES OF ORES, METALS, MANURES, &c., on the most moderate terms, and with the utmost accuracy. List of fees per post, on application.
JOHN LONGMAID, CITY LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE,
31, THROGMORTON STREET, E.C.

THE ATLAS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the Directors are PREPARED TO RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the remaining SHARES in this company from other than original shareholders of the former company, and to the allotments made a bonus of 25 per cent. in shares will be added. Prospectuses, &c., can be had on application being made to the offices of the company.

7, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, E.C. GEORGE F. GOODMAN, Sec.

N.B.—The present week's report from the mines appears in the Mining Correspondence.

VALUABLE INFORMATION TO INVESTORS, COMPANIES, &c.—THE SOUTH WALES MINE AGENCY.—South Wales is a colossus of wealth as regards its minerals, but mismanagement, and a want of knowledge respecting the peculiarities of the district, have often proved fatal to many well-merited enterprises.

It is a well-known fact that enormous fortunes have been realised by private parties, as well as public companies, in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire especially. There are inexhaustible coal fields, ironstone, fire-clay, &c. in those two counties not yet touched, while certain localities in Carmarthen, Cardigan, Brecon, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesey, and Montgomeryshires, abound in tin, copper, silver, lead, and even gold mines.

Mr. HENRY EVANS, 105, Commercial-street, Newport, Monmouthshire, from his extensive and various connections, is in a position to supply parties with reliable information respecting everything connected with the mines of the district. SURVEYS made, and all the business of a mining agency office transacted. SHARES BOUGHT and SOLD. Confidential and other communications will receive prompt attention. On application to Mr. EVANS, the names of many gentlemen of the highest standing in the scientific and mining world will be given, who may be consulted as regards the position, respectability, and responsibility of the advertiser.

SHARES FOR SALE:—30 Lady Eliza (Limited, £3), £2 12s. paid; 40 South Miners (Limited, £2½), £2 12s. paid, an offer wanted.

MR. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS, the Consulting Mining Engineer of the Devon Great Consols Mines and others, announces that his present arrangements will enable him to afford GREATER FACILITY AND ADVANTAGE OF CONSULTATION on the ELIGIBILITY and VALUE of MINING INVESTMENTS, and he will also act as a STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AGENT in EFFECTING the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING PROPERTIES, and SHARES in MINES, on the most advantageous terms.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS will periodically visit the mines of Devon and Cornwall, the North of England, Ireland, and Wales, to obtain the best local agents' opinions of their present and prospective value, and more especially to enable him on his own judgment to advise thereon in the most reliable manner.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS has no hesitation in saying that mines in desirable localities, and worked with good practical judgment, prove profitable investments. It is necessary, however, that persons should be guided by the soundest information and advice in the choice of them—and, indeed, only such mines as are recommended by the most able, the most experienced, and the most trustworthy agents should be embarked in.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS properly values his reputation as the projector, and for many years the chief superintendent, of not only those wonderful mines, the Devon Great Consols, but also many others in Devon and Cornwall, as is well known, and presumes that his thirty years' varied experience and well matured judgment will enable him to advise the best investments in Dividend Mines, as well as those likely to realise the greatest and earliest success.

Mining investments afford opportunities occasionally for realising great profit, and, indeed, it not unfrequently happens that mines in a short time so much improve as to make the shares in them from 100 to 200 per cent., and upwards, more valuable. There are several mines paying dividends, and others safely progressing towards that desirable position, offering great inducement for investment at the present prices of shares (some being very likely to greatly increase in value before long), to which Mr. J. H. HITCHINS desires to direct special attention.

Mr. J. H. HITCHINS will also assist in the formation of new companies for good undertakings, and advise existing companies on the best improvements to be made in the machinery, means, appliances, and management generally of their mines.

Commartin, Ilfracombe, Devonshire.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT.—MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS in the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in BANKS, CANALS, MINES, RAILWAYS, BRIDGES, INSURANCES, and ALL OTHER BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCK.

MR. SPARGO has for sale shares in English mines, paying from 15 to 25 per cent. upon the present price, in bi-monthly and quarterly dividends, as also a number of shares in good progressive mines, some of which he with confidence specially recommends to the public as sound investments.

MR. SPARGO gives every information as to position and prospects of all mining undertakings, upon application either personally or by letter, and is enabled, through his long experience, aided by his monthly visits to Cornwall, Devon, and Wales, to obtain the most reliable information as to the numerous mines in those districts. He will at all times give the best advice as to investment in mines, and, if necessary, inspect them himself, as in all cases he wishes to be guided by the intrinsic value of the property, and upon the receipt of 5s. will furnish a selected list of dividend and progressive companies.

MR. SPARGO has published the following works:—viz., "Statistical and Observations upon the Mines of Cornwall," 1859; price, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1860, price 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1862, price 5s.

Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of Cornwall. Scale, three miles to an inch; printed in three colours, showing distinctly the mining districts, and the height of the hills, &c. Price, 10s. 6d., on cloth and rollers.

Geological maps of the various mining districts, showing the boundary line of each mine, with the lodes, cross-courses, and elvan courses traversing the same. Price, 2s. 6d. each.

A model, or relief, map of Cornwall (6 ft. 6 in. by 5 ft.), containing the names of every town and village, as also every characteristic point of the county. Price, £5 5s.

Dividends received, calls paid, and all orders promptly negotiated.
Commission, 1½ per cent.
Bankers: Bank of London.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, BANK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES BOUGHT AND SOLD by Messrs. FULLER and CO., No. 26 CHANGE ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON. Business of all descriptions transacted at the close market price of the day.

Messrs. FULLER and Co. being in daily communication with reliable agents in all parts of the kingdom, are in a position to advise as to the purchase and sale of shares. The present is a favourable opportunity to invest in British and foreign mines, free from risk, and paying dividends of from 15 to 20 per cent.

Progressive mines judiciously selected cannot fail to repay a large profit at the present price for such investment.

Telegraphic messages promptly attended to, and every information afforded personally or by letter.

Shares in the New Barra Barra of Australia recommended as a safe investment. A limited number for sale.

WORCESTERSHIRE. THE PENSAUX COURT AND OTHER ESTATES.

MESSRS. HOBBS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the PENSAUX COURT AND OTHER ESTATES, a fine FREEHOLD DOMAIN, of FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, beautifully improved, ANCESTRAL FAMILY MANSION, newly erected FARM HOUSE, and OTHER HOUSES, with very VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, LIMESTONE, and OTHER MINERALS. The property will be offered in One Lot, and if not sold, then in six lots as hereinafter specified:—

Lot 1.—THE PENSAUX COURT ESTATE, situate in the chapelry of PENSAUX parishes of STOCKTON and LINDRIDGE, and county of WORCESTERSHIRE, comprising FINE DOMAIN of 409 a. 2 a. 32 p., with an ANCESTRAL FAMILY MANSION, FARM HOUSES, AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, and VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, a WATER CORN MILL, FOURTEEN COTTAGES, blacksmith's house, shop, capital PASTURE and ARABLE LAND, ORCHARDS, EXTENSIVE PLANTATIONS and WOODS.

The soil of the greater portion of this lot consists of loam mixed with sandstone, adapted for turnips, with some of a much stronger quality; the state of cultivation generally good, and a considerable portion well drained, fences straightened and numerous good roads run through and round the estate, which is in a ring fence.

A most important feature is the VALUABLE MINES OF COAL. Four pits are in a most efficient working state, and produce large annual returns, while very considerable measures of coal are yet unworked.

PENSAUX COURT, one of those ANCESTRAL FAMILY MANSIONS in which no comfort is attained without pretension, has much character attached to it. A paved leads to a spacious entrance hall, oak wainscoted, as are the principal rooms throughout. Dining room, 31 ft. 6 in. by 24 ft.; drawing room, 25 by 20, with some fine old carved breakfast parlour, 23 ft. 6 in. by 16 ft.; a study, wide oak staircase, with landing, eight best bedrooms and two dressing rooms, four attics, store room, water closet, kitchen, servants' hall, and numerous domestic offices, yards at back, with farm-stable, coach house, harness room, &c.

A very large and excellent KITCHEN GARDEN, with a unique avenue of the various varieties of choice fruits.

The situation is delightful, enjoys a south aspect, the PLEASURE GROUNDS are laid out, and views charming, much diversified, extensive, and picturesque, enclosed with a distant view of the Malvern range. Many fine trees, including a noble specimen of the Elm, especially remarkable, give it a park-like appearance.

A newly-erected FARM HOUSE, of a superior description, at a short distance from the mansion, affords accommodation for advantageously letting the home estate, to which there is also a LIME KILN and BRICK YARD on this lot.

For MANSION, FARM HOUSES, and the BUILDINGS are in good repair. The CORN MILL, conveniently adjacent, is principally used as a grist mill, has a water wheel, and drives two pairs of stones.

The stream affords trout, the EXTENSIVE WOODS and PLANTATIONS are in the abundance of pitwood, and present great facilities for the preservation of game, of which there is a fair stock on the estate, which is also within reach of four packs of fox hounds and one of harriers.

It is distant from Worcester 13 miles, and Kidderminster 10 miles, at both of which towns are first-class railway stations; 9 miles from Tenbury, and 4 miles from the proposed station on the Tenbury and Bewdley line.

Lot 2.—ROWLEY FARM, a COMPACT FREEHOLD ESTATE, with fold barn, sheds, FIVE COTTAGES and GARDENS, various pieces of EXCELLENT TURNIP LAND, and PASTURE in a good state of cultivation, containing in the whole 34 a. 1 r. 36 p.

Lot 3.—THE MOORS, a small FREEHOLD ESTATE, good quality, convenient divided into small allotments, together 7 a. 3 r. 36 p.

Lot 4.—A valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the STOCKTON ESTATE, comprising NEW BRICK-BUILT FARM, barn, stable, cattle stalls, open sheds, open, wainhouses, piggeries, large fold yard, &c., fronting the road from Worcester to St. Leonards, with various pieces of excellent PASTURE LAND, ARABLE and WOOD, fringed, containing 51 a. 1 r. 28 p.

Lot 5.—A desirable FREEHOLD ESTATE, also in the parish of STOCKTON, joining the above, with TWO COTTAGES and GARDENS, containing in the whole 36 a. 2 r. 35 p., with good aspect.

Lot 6.—A small, but VERY PROFITABLE ESTATE, with a comfortable HOUSE built last year, called the YELDON, principally pasture, remarkably well fenced, extensive CHERRY PLANTATIONS, and very lucky; with GARDEN and tached shed, containing 19 a. 2 r. 25 p.

Detailed particulars, with plans, and every information may be obtained of Messrs. HOBBS, GOLDNEY, and FARRER, solicitors; Messrs. WESS and BUCK, Surveyors, and of Messrs. HOBBS, all of Worcester.

Sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

Intending purchasers should have regard to the facilities for transit, being about mile distant from Far Harbour, and from a siding on the Cornwall Railway.

For viewing, apply to Capt. WOODCOCK, on the mine; and for further information, THOMAS COXHEAD, Esq., 156, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London; or to the Auctioneer, St. Austell.—Dated October 6, 1862.

VALENCIA SLATE SLAB QUARRIES, COUNTY KERRY, IRELAND.

MESSRS. FULLER AND HORSEY are instructed to SELL BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the EXTENSIVE QUARRIES and MILL of the VALENCIA SLATE SLAB COMPANY, situate in the island of VALENCIA, county KERRY, IRELAND.

The works have been carried on by the present company for about 14 years, and a large outlay has been made in opening the quarries, and in erecting the mills and requisite machinery.

The quarries are situate on the side of a mountain, about 420 ft. above the sea level, and an opening has been made for working about 120 ft. wide, running into the mountain to about the same depth, uncovering a succession of platforms of slate of various thicknesses, and of a most beautiful quality.

The slate rock lies most conveniently for working, at an angle of about 80°, and a regular cleavage. The slabs are severed by wedges instead of by blasting, thus the waste of large amount of waste occasioned by the latter process is avoided. The roof of the quarry is self-sustained, and is perfectly secure. The quality of the slate is now well known and appreciated, and are taken in large quantities by the principal merchants in London and elsewhere. They take a beautiful and permanent polish, are particularly valuable for enamelling, are unaffected injuriously by furnace heat, and are raised in larger quantities than from any other quarry. The waste from the slab blocks is made into roofing slates, which there is ample local demand. The present yield is about 2000 tons of slabs annually, but by a comparatively small outlay in an extension of the works this quantity may be doubled, the machinery at the mills being equal to preparing this quantity, the demand at the present time being in excess of the capabilities of supply.

The mills are situate about 2½ miles from the quarries, are connected by a good road of easy descent, which is kept in repair principally at the expense of the country; every facility would be afforded by the Knight of Kerry, who is the freeholder, for running down a tramway by the side of the present road, which would much lessen the cost of transit.

The mills are most advantageously placed, being immediately contiguous to the railway, at which vessels of 300 tons burden can load alongside, and there are no pier dues or wharfage payable. The harbour of Valencia is both safe

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Fr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
1000	Aldersley Edge (Cheshire) [L.]	10 0 0	60	4 1/2	12 1/2	10 0 0
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 0 0	45	4 1/2	36 10 0	10 0 0
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	60		44 15 0	10 0 0
200	Botallack (tin), St. Just	91 5 0	250		273 10 0	10 0 0
1000	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	15 0 0	65		9 0 0	10 0 0
200	Carn Brwyn (lead), Cardigan	33 0 0	33		9 10 0	10 0 0
244	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0	80		7 1/2 per cent.	10 0 0
12000	Copper Mines of England (stock)	25 0 0	25		1 per cent.	10 0 0
350000	Ditto	100 0 0	24		10 0 0	10 0 0
1000	Graddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	24		7 1/2 per cent.	10 0 0
512	Croaghraue and Penkelt, St. Columb	10 0 0	10		7 1/2 per cent.	10 0 0
867	Cwm Erddin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0	21		330 10 0	10 0 0
128	Cwm Erddin (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	200		147 0 0	10 0 0
280	Derwent Mines (all-lead), Durham	300 0 0	180		816 0 0	10 0 0
1024	Devon Gt. Cons. (cop.), Tavist. [S.E.]	1 0 0	490		679 10 0	10 0 0
355	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne	128 17 6	540		10 15 0	10 0 0
3000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales	12 6 0	10 1/2		10 15 0	10 0 0
512	East Basset (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0	52		104 0 0	10 0 0
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	62 1/2		8 17 6	10 0 0
200	East Daron (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	45		83 10 0	10 0 0
128	East Pool (tin), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	420		312 10 0	10 0 0
2000	Foxdale (lead) Isle of Man [L.]	25 0 0	35			10 0 0
5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon	3 18 6	4		0 16 0	10 0 0
6000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	10 14 6	4 1/2		7 18 6	10 0 0
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 0 0	27 1/2		2 10 0	10 0 0
4000	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	6		2 2 6	10 0 0
1024	Gunn's Lake (copper), Redruth	0 0 0	32 1/2		0 0 0	10 0 0
1024	Herodolock (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	45		21 0 0	10 0 0
1000	Hibernian Mine Company	92 6 0	27 1/2		7 10 0	10 0 0
400	Ilburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	110		387 10 0	10 0 0
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 0	10 10 1/2		2 4 0	10 0 0
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.), (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	200		92 18 0	10 0 0
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	19 1/2		4 7 11 0	10 0 0
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 6 0	27		18 19 1	10 0 0
6000	North Birch Tor and Viller Cons. (tin)	1 6 0	2 1/2		0 3 6	10 0 0
1366	North Grambler (copper), Redruth	2 6 0	6		0 10 0	10 0 0
5936	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	6		0 1 6	10 0 0
5000	Oreadd (lead), Flintshire	0 0 0	1 1/2		0 10 0	10 0 0
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	5		36 12 6	10 0 0
200	Parry Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—		37 10 0	10 0 0
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes	—	5		6 19 6	10 0 0
1130	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 7	41		65 0 0	10 0 0
6000	Rosewall Hill and Ransom United	2 16 0	4		0 8 0	10 0 0
1000	Rosewall Hill (lead), St. Agnes	50 0 0	—		1250 0 0	10 0 0
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 6 0	385		384 0 0	10 0 0
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	40		0 1 6	10 0 0
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	102 1/2		362 5 0	10 0 0
280	Spearman Moor (tin), St. Just	31 17 0	—		9 15 0	10 0 0
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	3 10 0	25		485 10 0	10 0 0
9000	Tamar Cons. (all-lead), Beeston [S.E.]	4 10 0	1 1/2		6 4 0	10 0 0
6000	Tinroff (cop. tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	12 1/2		11 13 6	10 0 0
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 10 0	—		11 0 0	10 0 0
1024	Vigra and Olegat (copper) [L.]	1 15 0	—		5 12 6	10 0 0
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	1 10 0	13 1/4		4 15 0	10 0 0
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	12 1/2		23 10 0	10 0 0
600	West Burton Hill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—		14 10 0	10 0 0
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard (S.E.)	5 0 0	34		101 1 0	10 0 0
4000	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	3 1/2		0 19 0	10 0 0
1024	West Penwith (lead), Cornwall	4 0 0	9		2 19 6	10 0 0
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	250		358 0 0	10 0 0
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6	80 85		889 10 0	10 0 0
6400	Wheel Basset (copper), Redruth [S.E.]	5 2 6	80 85		929 0 0	10 0 0
2900	Wh. Cliff (copper), Gwennap	30 0 0	24 26		2400 10 0	10 0 0
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	90		2 2 0	10 0 0
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Perranruthven	2 4 0	28 30		0 5 0	10 0 0
1024	Wheel Harle (tin), St. Just	9 13 8	17 1/2		13 10 0	10 0 0
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	16		74 5 0	10 0 0
4000	Wheel Leadcott (lead), St. Ives	10 18 0	123 1/2		284 5 0	10 0 0
896	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	42		55 7 6	10 0 0
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	36 2 6	440		139 15 0	10 0 0
80	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	8 0 0	14 1/2		45 12 6	10 0 0
396	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	58 10 0	167 1/2		48 17 6	10 0 0
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant [S.E.]	5 17 0	174 1/2			10 0 0
5000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	41		48 17 6	10 0 0

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Marazion	1 10 0	80		0 10 0	10 0 0
4943	Aldersley Consols (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	3 8 11	—		20 9 0	10 0 0
256	Condurow (cop. tin), Camborne	35 0 0	63		85 0 0	10 0 0
2400	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 4 0	26 1/2		1 7 0	10 0 0
4072	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	5 16 3	9		0 10 0	10 0 0
472	Ding Dong (tin), Guisance	40 13 6	4 1/2		16 7 6	10 0 0
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Calstock	2 1 0	1		0 15 0	10 0 0
2048	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 6	—		0 5 0	10 0 0
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Trewarthen	12 10 0	5		0 5 0	10 0 0
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	110		221 10 0	10 0 0
5000	Kelly Gray (lead), Callington	4 15 6	3 1/2		0 6 0	10 0 0
200	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0	1200		1420 0 0	10 0 0
160	Levant (copper), St. Just	2 10 0	95		1091 0 0	10 0 0
400	Newtownards Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0	35		56 0 0	10 0 0
6000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	3 4 0	3 1/2		0 10 0	10 0 0
12000	Southdown (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 16 0	—		0 10 0	10 0 0
128	South Crinns (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0	28 1/2		60 10 0	10 0 0
6000	Tolvaddens (copper), Marazion	0 15 2	3 3/4		0 19 0	10 0 0
372	Trevelyan Consols (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0	13		7 0 0	10 0 0
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	80		45 0 0	10 0 0
1024	Wheel Killy (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 6	11 1/2		8 10 0	10 0 0
4950	Wheel Killy (tin), St. Agnes	4 19 6	4 1/2		0 18 6	10 0 0
1024	Wheel Margery (tin), copper	17 8 0	8		0 10 0	10 0 0

FOREIGN MINES.

2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0	91		280 0 0	10 0 0
4000	Caradon (copper), (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—		1 8 0	10 0 0
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	22		98 12 0	10 0 0
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	8		6 8 0	10 0 0
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	10		7 1/2 per cent.	10 0 0
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0	2 1/2		1 7 6	10 0 0
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	3 1/2		0 2 6	10 0 0
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	30 0 0	23		19 5 0	10 0 0
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2		0 10 0	10 0 0
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	2 0 0	2		8 18 0	10 0 0
10000	Lustanion (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	2		0 19 0	10 0 0
6815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	7 1/2		0 6 0	10 0 0
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	1 1/2		0 6 0	10 0 0
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	56		50 15 0	10 0 0
20000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	1 1/2		0 2 0	10 0 0

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

18000	Alten and Quenangen (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	3		4 5 0	10 0 0
10000	Barter Lead, Min. Co., N. Ze.	4 10 0	3 1/2		15 per cent.	10 0 0
10000	Fongibadi (all-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	4		1 0 0	10 0 0
43174	Unit. Mexican (all.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 0 0	5 6		1 16 0	10 0 0

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Fr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.
20000	Australian (cop.), South Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	1 1/2		—	Sept. 1856
20000	Bear (tin), South Australia (copper)	0 7 6	—		—	—
75000	Bon Accord (tin), South Australia (copper)	1 0 0	—		—	—
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 S.E. paid]	0 0 0	—		—	—
60000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	1 2 6	—		—	—
10000	Copago Smelting (L.), Chili	10 0 0	—		—	—
100000	Don Pedro North Del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.]	0 10 0	—		—	—
75000	Don Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
25000	East del Rey, Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
30000	East Kongberg Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L.]	1 7 6	—		—	—
15000	Elbe Colliery Company [L.]	0 18 0	—		—	—
80000	Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	5 0 0	—		—	—
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—		—	—
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 10 0	—		—	—
24000	Hindustan (copper), Bengal [L.]	1 10 0	—		—	—
4000	Hope Silver-lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.]	25 0 0	—		—	—
50000	Imperial Thessalian (lead, &c.), Thessaly [L.]	0 10 0	—		—	—
10000	Karibitz Colliery (copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur), copper [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
100000	Monte Aurore (copper), Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
2000	New Burra Burra (Australia)	5 0 0	—		—	—
50000	New Granada (gold), South America [S.E.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	—		—	—
90000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	0 17 8	—		—	—
17000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L.]	0 15 0	—		—	—
10000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L.]	1 10 0	—		—	—
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L.]	0 10 0	—		—	—
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L.]	3 0 0	—		—	—
25000	St. John's United (copper, lead), Newfoundland [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
10000	Teplitz Colliery Co. (L.)	2 0 0	—		—	—
1000	Victor Emanuel, Italy [L.] [20,000 Pref. Shares, 18s. pd., 25,000 £1 pd.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
12000	Wheel Eilen, Malachite (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	—		—	—
35425	Wheel Jamaica (copper)	1 0 0	—		—	—
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 0 0	—		—	—
45000	Yadnamutana (copper) South Australia [L.]	3 0 0	—		—	—

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Fr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
4285	Abbeey Consols (id.) Cardigan.	2 7 0.	1		Nov. 1860
1000	All-yr-Grib (lead) [L.]	3 10 0.	2		Oct. 1861
10000	Anagarrack (copper), Phillack.	1 6 0.	1 1/2		June, 1869
35000	Anas Min. and Smet. [L.]	1 5 0.	—		Aug. 1862
6000	Bagtor [L.]	0 6 0.	—		Aug. 1862
1624	Baileswidden (tin), St. Just	8 7 12	—		May, 1862
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Aug. 1860
30000	Barmouth Cons. (gold) [L.]	0 5 0.	3/4		Aug. 1863
4000	Bedford Consols (copper)	2 3 6.	3/4		July, 1862
2000	Berehaven (copper), Ireland..	1 0 0.	1 1/2		—
390	Billins (lead) [L.]	25 0 0.	17	16 17	Aug. 1862
1248	Boscawen (tin, cop.), St. Just	6 10 0.	10 1/2		Dec. 1860
2000	Boscudene (tin cop.), St. Austell	7 10 0.	4		Sept. 1862
162	Bosma & Telf. (tin), St. Just	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Dec. 1869
5000	Bottle Hill (tin), St. Austell	1 0 0.	10 1/2	3 1/2 5/8	—
12000	Brea Con. (tin), St. Ives [L.]	1 6 0.	1 1/2		Aug. 1862
4000	British (tin & cop.), [L.]	0 12 0.	—		—
4000	Brookwood (cop.) Ashbarn	12 6 0.	1 1/2		—
5000	Bronfroyd (id.), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 5 0.	7		June, 1862
112	Bron-Haulog (id.), Denbighsh.	20 0 0.	20		No call.
8120	Brynmador (id.), Cardif. [L.]	2 0 0.	3		No call.
200	Bryndall Hall (lead), Flint..	25 0 0.	—		April, 1862
4000	Bryn Gwladys (tin), St. Austell	0 25 1/2	25 27		Aug. 1862
1960	Bryntal, Llandloes, Montgo.	7 2 6.	2 1/2		July, 1862
6380	Bryntal and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	3 16 6.	1 1/2		Sept. 1862
1200	Burra Burra (cop.), Kenwyn.	2 10 0.	4		April, 1861
2200	Burren (lead, calamine) [L.]	5 0 0.	7		June, 1861
4098	Calstock Consols (copper)	5 10 0.	1 1/2		Dec. 1861
915	Calvadnock, Wendron	30 5 0.	7 1/2	4 1/2	Aug. 1861
10000	Cambrian Consols (copper)	17 0 0.	8		Feb. 1862
4000	Camborne (tin), Gw. Francis	8 12 0.	2		Aug. 1862
75000	Cambrian Consols (id.)	0 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Aug. 1862
914	Cardon Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	34 17 0.	17		June, 1862
4046	Cardon Hill (copper)	2 1 6.	—		July, 1862
6000	Cardon United (copper)	0 10 0.	1 1/2		Sept. 1862
10000	Cardigan Consols	—	—		July, 1862
916	Carroll (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 7 1/2	28	23 25	Sept. 1860
8000	Carn Camborne (copper)	0 10 6 1.	1	18s. 20s.	Oct. 1861
8000	Carnegie (id., cop.), Mawgan	2 6 0.	3 1/2		June, 1861
3000	Carr Vrian (tin), St. Austell	1 6 0.	2 1/2		Nov. 1861
1056	Carvannall (cop.), Gwennap	21 11 3 1/2	3		Dec. 1860
2048	Carnrorth (tin), St. Just	4 0 0.	1 1/2		Sept. 1862
20000	Carysfort (3200 £22 pd., 16800	£1 pd.)	—		—
10000	Castleward, Ireland [L.]	1 0 0.	1		Fully paid.
2500	Cefn Cilecen (lead), Flintshire	1 17 0.	22s.		Aug. 1862
2500	Central Miners (lead) [L.]	1 17 0.	2 1/2		July, 1862
6000	Charlotte Unit., Perranuthnos	2 19 7 1/2	1		Oct. 1862
4000	Charns Unit., Porthkerry [L.]	2 19 0.	1 1/2		Aug. 1862
735	Cilgalt & Telf. (tin), St. Austell	29 15 6.	5 6		Aug. 1861
6000	Clinton and Edgemoor Unit.	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Oct. 1860
8285	Cold Mawr Pool (lead) [L.]	4 13 6.	5		Mar. 1862
10000	Coilartara and Bond, Ireland..	1 0 0.	—		Sept. 1862
2000	Collicamore (cop.), Lamerston	5 5 0.	12		—
50000	Connoree (cop., sulph.) [L.]	0 0 0.	26s. 6d.	26s. 6d.	Fully paid.
7000	Cornubia (tin)	1 15 0.	1 1/2		July, 1862
851	Corn (copper), Camborne	14 0 0.	13 1/2		Sept. 1862
30000	Croyven Mill (id.), Yorkshire	0 10 0.	—		Sept. 1862
12000	Crelake (cop.), Tavistock	—	1 1/2		No call.
8000	Crookhaven (cop.) [L.]	0 10 6.	6d.		Mar. 1861
6000	Crown Cons. (cop.) [L.]	0 15 0.	—		Sept. 1862
2000	Crowlin (lead), Llandloes	10 10 0.	—		No call.
8000	Crowndale (cop.), Tavistock	0 11 0.	3		Nov. 1858
6000	Cuddra (cop., tin), St. Austell	3 8 0.	3 1/2		Sept. 1862
1500	Cwbrance, Carnar. [L.]	2 0 0.	2 1/2		Feb. 1862
3000	Cwale N. St. (tin), St. Austell	200 7s. 6d. pd.	—		Sept. 1862
10000	Deborah Union (id.) [L.]	0 0 0.	6		Sept. 1863
2000	Deep Level, Minera [L.]	3 5 0.	—		Feb. 1862
4817	Devon and Courtenay (cop.) ..	1 11 0.	11s.		Oct. 1861
12000	Dev. New Copper Co. [L.]	—	—		—
13000	Devon Union (copper) [L.]	1 0 0.	1		Fully paid.
4566	Devon Wheel Builder (copper)	4 10 0.	3 1/2		Aug. 1862
20000	Dolfr-y-grog (gold) [L.]	0 10 0.	7 1/2	7 1/2	Sept. 1862
3000	Durio (tin), Lelant	7 12 0.	3 1/2		June, 1862
244	Elake (lead), Cardigan	77 10 0.	16		Oct. 1861
4096	East Alfred Consols (copper) ..	5 16 6.	1		Sept. 1862
3000	E. Beam (tin), St. Aus. [L.]	1 5 0.	2 1/2		July, 1862
4096	East Brookwood (copper)	1 3 0.	1 1/2		May, 1862
4096	E. Broadford (sil.-id.) Card. [L.]	2 0 0.	3		—
6000	E. Budnick and Mount (cop.) ..	0 10 0.	13s.	12 1/2 12 1/2	Jan. 1861
6000	East Gars Brea (cop.) Redruth	3 11 0.	7 1/2		Oct. 1861
80000	East Gars (gold), Merio. [L.]	2 14 0.	2	7 1/2	May, 1862
4000	East Gwinn (tin), Gwennap	11 10 0.	1 1/2		Mar. 1862
4000	East Darnal (cop.), Gwennap	1 6 0.	2 1/2		Oct. 1861
2018	E. Falmouth (s.-id.), Kenwyn	3 12 6.	3 1/2		—
6000	E. Grenville (cop.), Camborne	1 7 0.	50s.	2 1/2 3	Aug. 1862
6148	E. Grenville Lake & Red. (cop.)	6 17 0.	3 1/2		Sept. 1861
6148	E. East Java (sil.-id.), Cardigan	1 6 0.	4 1/2		July, 1862
2000	E. Margaret (tin), St. Austell	17 0 0.	8		Oct. 1861
12000	East Mona (copper) [L.]	0 10 0.	1 1/2		May, 1862
6000	E. Polberro, St. Agnes [L.]	0 10 0.	1 1/2		May, 1862
4096	E. Providence (tin), Uny Lel.	2 8 4.	2		Mar. 1862
6000	E. Roseath (tin, cop.), Wendron	0 10 0.	1		Aug. 1862
6000	E. Roswarne (cop., tin), Gwinn	2 15 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	Sept. 1862
5610	East Selton (cop.), Camborne..	0 6 0.	3 1/2		Feb. 1862
956	East Tregor (copper), Redruth	69 0 0.	30		June, 1862
1000	E. Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	8 15 0.	3 1/2		Aug. 1862
1024	E. Tresker (tin), Redruth	8 15 0.	3 1/2		July, 1862
1190	E. Wheal Agar (cop.), St. Cleer	9 12 0.	5 1/2		July, 1862
4096	East Wheel Fortune	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Sept. 1862
2948	East Wheal Grylla (tin, cop.)	0 10 0.	2 1/2		—
4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavist. [S.]	7 16 6.	4	3 1/2 3 1/2	Aug. 1862
5000	Furdon (cop.) Okeham. [L.]	1 7 6.	2 1/2		Oct. 1858
6000	Furze Hill Wood Cons., Buckl.	0 15 0.	—		Sept. 1862
1000	Gall (tin), Morvah	38 0 0.	2 1/2		Feb. 1862
4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1 15 0.	12s.	11s.	Aug. 1862
1024	Gilfawfyller (id.), Holywell..	0 2 6s. 6d.	—		June, 1862
6000	Gen. Min. Co. for Irel. (cop.)	4 0 0.	5 1/2		—
30000	Glasgow Cardon Cons. [L.]	1 0 0.	4		Fully paid.
4892	Goginan (sil.-id.) [1900 £124, 2992 £1]	3	—		July, 1862
6144	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer.	3 5 6.	2 1/2	2 1/2	Sept. 1862
2000	Goonaton (copper), St. Neot.	0 9 0.	4s.		Oct. 1862
3000	Gourock (cop.), [L.]	0 10 0.	1 1/2		—
486	Gramp. & St. ub. (cop.) [L.]	62 0 0.	18		Sept. 1862
5000	Great Brigan (copper)	4 7 0.	2 1/2		Aug. 1862
4096	Great Cardon (cop.), St. Ives	1 18 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2 1 1/2	Aug. 1862
6000	Great North Downs (copper)	1 10 0.	1 1/2		Aug. 1862
10104	Great Onslow Cons., Camelfd.	3 10 9.	3 1/2		Dec. 1862
6000	Gr. Retailack (sil.-id., biende)	1 15 6.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Sept. 1862
10000	Great Trevellick Consols	0 14 0.	2		Aug. 1862
6000	Gr. Tywarthalle (cop.) [L.]	3 10 0.	3 1/2		June, 1862
3730	Great Wheel Badden (tin)	6 10 0.	3 1/2		July, 1862
6000	Gr. Wh. Busy (cop., tin), Ken.	14 10 0.	6 1/2		Oct. 1862
12500	Great Wh. Martha (cop.) [L.]	1 0 0.	16s.		Fully paid.
5000	Grosvener (id.) [2500 £1 pd., 2500 £1 pd.]	—	—		—
4910	Gurlyn (cop.), St. Erth	1 18 1.	3 1/2		Feb. 1862
900	Gwrydyr Park, Llanwr., Llanwr.	0 10 0.	8s.		Jan. 1862
10000	Hafod (id.) Cardigan [L.]	2 6 0.	—		Aug. 1862
6400	Harwood (id.), Durham [L.]	0 3 6.	3 1/2		July, 1862
7219	Harwood (tin, cop.) Calstock	3 0 6.	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	May, 1862
1000	Hay Valley (tin), Callington	0 5 0.	1	3 1/2	—
6000	Hington Down (cop.), [S.E.]	5 2 6.	2 1/2		Aug. 1862
10000	Holmbush (5000 £5 ss. pd., 5000 £5 ss. pd.)	—	—		—
6000	Holgan (tin & cop.)	0 0 0.	—	3 1/2 3 1/2	July, 1862
900	Imperial (tin)-Lead, Doolilly	65 0 0.	80		Jan. 1862
6000	Kewerick (lead), Porthkerry	2 6 0.	—		July, 1862
6000	Lady Bertha (cop.) [S.E.]	0 6 0.	1 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	Sept. 1862
3000	Lady Eliza (id.), Carm. [L.]	3 8 0.	—		June, 1862
963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uny Lelant	3 0 0.	2 1/2		Sept. 1862
1000	Lixwm (lead), Flint [L.]	2 0 0.	2 1/2		—
1019	Leeds & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.)	16 4 4.	4		Feb. 1862
240	Lisnann (id.), Glamor. [L.]	5 0 0.	7 1/2		Aug. 1862
9000	Llanvrennos (id.), Cardigan	1 0 0.	1 1/2		Jan. 1862
800	Long Rak. (tin), Flint	14 0 0.	17 1/2	17 1/2	Aug. 1862
2000	Lower Park Denbighshire [L.]	23 16 0.	3 1/2		Aug. 1862
10000	Low Taldra [L.]	1 19 0.	1 1/2		Oct. 1862
6000	Maudlin (2848 £5, 3416 £1).	—	—		—
4480	Merilyn (lead), Flint	3 15 6.	1		July, 1862
23000	Merrifield (lead) [L.]	0 12 0.	9s.		May, 1862
3475	Michell (lead), Flint	0 2 6.	9s.		Nov. 1862
4000	Mill Foot (tin), St. Austell	15 0 0.	—		Sept. 1862
5500	Molland (cop.), Gwennap	8 0 0.	2s.		June, 1862
1024	Nanleigh (tin, copper), Ken.	8 10 0.	7	6 7	Sept. 1862
512	Nant Miners [L.]	3 16 0.	3 1/2		Sept. 1862
2400	Nant-y-Iago (id.), Merioneth	3 7 6.	3 1/2		April, 1862
280	Nanty Mines (id.), Montgom.	20 0 0.	—		Fully paid.
6000	Nether Heath (lead), Dufton.	0 15 6.	3 1/2		April, 1862
6400	N. Crow Hill (id.), St. Stephen	2 5 6.	1 1/2		July, 1862
4400	New E. Wh. Russell, Tavistock	—	—		Aug. 1862
890	New Godolphin	0 15 0.	1		July, 1862
6000	New S. Cardon (cop.), St. Cleer	0 9 0.	3 1/2		July, 1862
6000	New E. Birch Tor and Viftier	—	3 1/2	3 1/2	Aug. 1862
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	1 18 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	July, 1862
2000	New Wheel Clifford (copper)	0 6 0.	3 1/2		Mar. 1862